

BMNHA Feasibility Study

Appendix 1: Examples of Nationally Distinctive Landscapes in Black Metropolis

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According to NPS, nationally distinctive landscapes are places that contain important regional and national stories that, together with their associated natural and/or cultural resources, enable the American people to understand, preserve and celebrate key components of the multi-faceted character of the nation's heritage. The landscapes are often places that represent and contain identifiable assemblages of resources with integrity associated with one or more of the following:

1. important historical periods of the nation and its people;
2. major events, persons and groups that contributed substantively to the nation's history, customs, beliefs, and folklore;
3. distinctive cultures and cultural mores;
4. major industries and technological, business and manufacturing innovations/practices, labor movements and labor advancements that contributed substantively to the economic growth of the nation and the well-being of its people;
5. transportation innovations and routes that played central roles in important military actions, settlement, migration, and commerce;
6. social movements that substantively influenced past and present day society;
7. American art, crafts, literature and music;
8. distinctive architecture and architectural periods and movements;
9. major scientific discoveries and advancements; and
10. other comparable representations that together with their associated resources substantively contributed to the nation's heritage.

As described in **Error! Reference source not found.**, the Great Migration's impact on greater Bronzeville was broad, touching on numerous themes described by NPS. Chapter 3 focused on four of the proposed heritage area's strongest themes, however, it is important to present a complete picture of the study area's history. Following, are maps and tables that depict the study area's existing historic assets by theme.



Figure 1. Existing Black Metropolis Heritage Assets by Theme

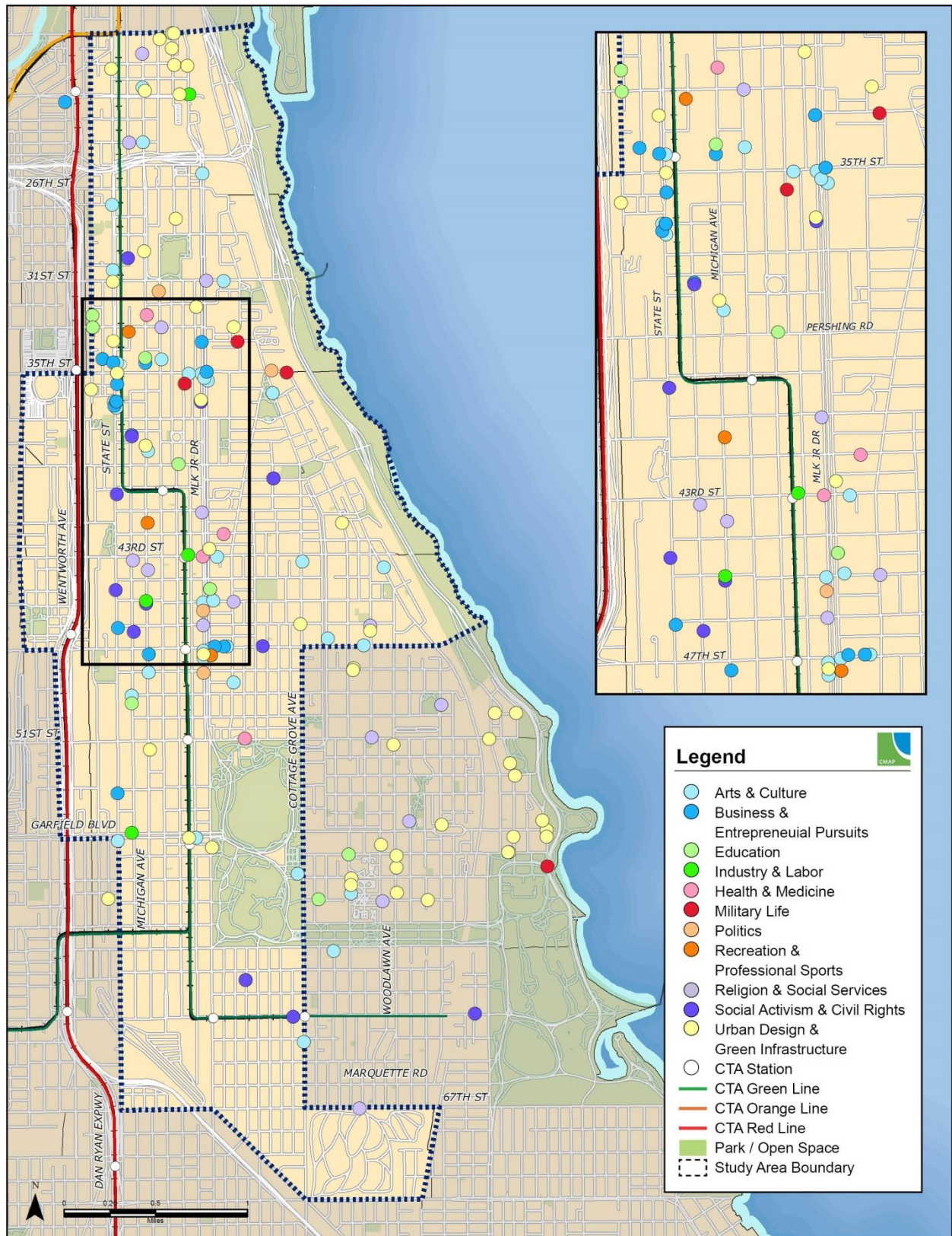


Figure 2. Arts and Culture Heritage Assets

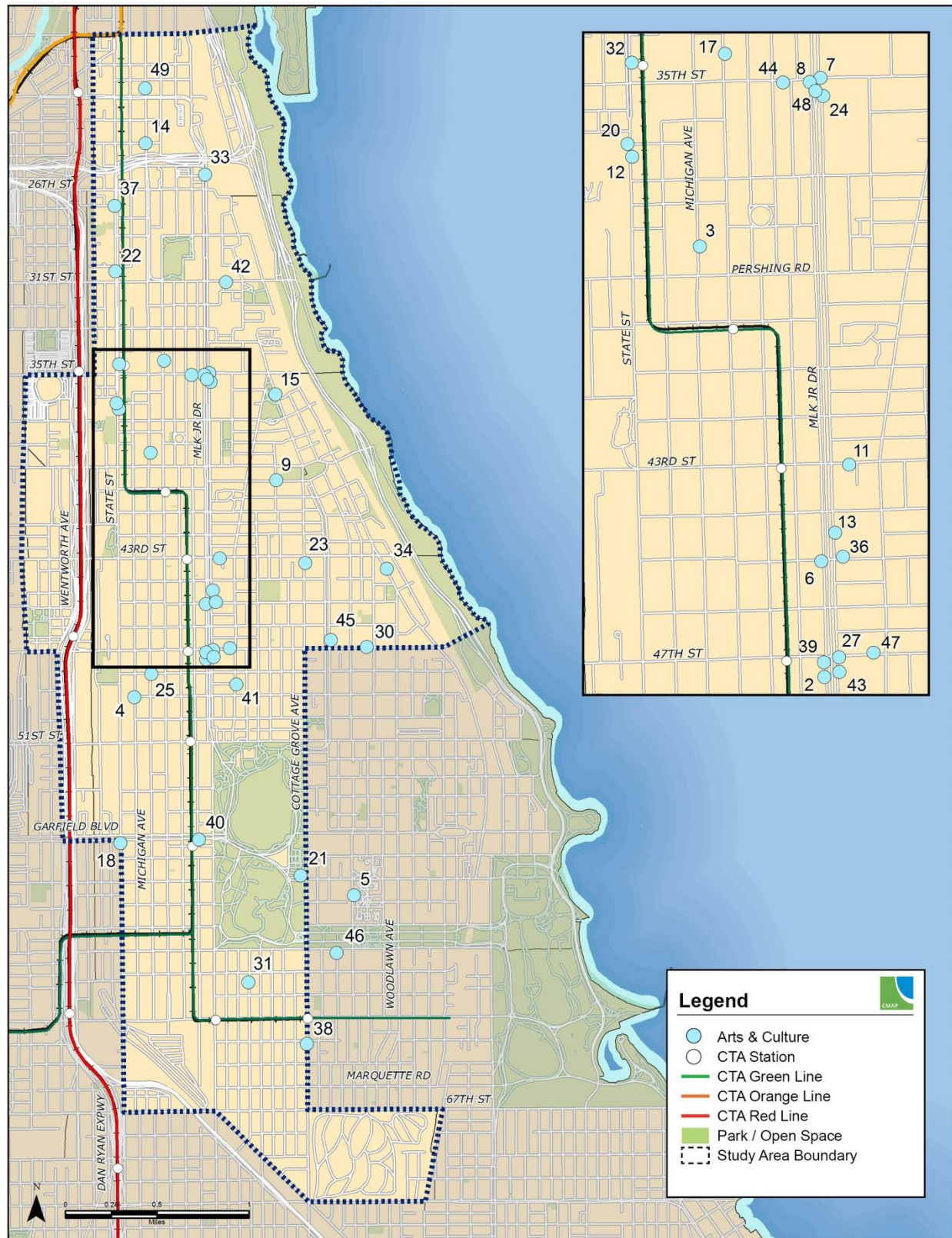


Table 1. Arts and Culture Heritage Assets

| MAP ID | Asset | Category | Description | Address | Zip Code |
|--------|--|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | A. Philip Randolph Pullman Porter Museum | Resource | The A. Philip Randolph Pullman Porter Museum was founded in 1995 by Dr. Lyn Hughes. The facility is located in the Historic Pullman District in Chicago. The facility is named after men who made history: Asa Philip Randolph and the Pullman Porters, the men who made up the membership of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (BSCP) union. Randolph was the chief organizer and co-founder of the BSCP, the first African-American labor union in the country to win a collective bargaining agreement. Under Randolph's leadership, the Pullman Porters fought a valiant battle for employment equality with the corporate giant, the Pullman Rail Car Company. | 10406 S. Maryland Avenue | 60628 |
| 2 | Abbott, Robert S. House | Historical Landmark | Former home of the founder of the <i>Chicago Defender</i> newspaper. Abbot lived in the house from 1926 until his death in 1940. The building earned National Historic Landmark status in 1976. | 4742 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60615 |
| 3 | AfriCOBRA | Resource | AfriCOBRA is a visual art collective, founded in 1968. | 3831 S. Michigan Avenue | 60653 |
| 3 | South Side Community Arts Center | Historical Landmark | Built for grain merchant George Seaverns, Jr., this Georgian Revival-style residence (see Colonial Revival) was converted in 1940 for use by the South Side Community Art Center. The building's interior, remodeled at that time, is a rare example of New Bauhaus-style design. The art center, which was established as part of the Works Progress Administration's (WPA) Federal Art Project, has been influential in the development of the city's African-American artists. It is the only continuous survivor of the more than 100 centers established nationwide by the WPA during the 1930s and 40s. | 3831 S. Michigan Avenue | 60653 |
| 4 | Bacon's Casino | Cultural Venue | Bacon's Casino opened in 1928 on the site of a former parking garage. The ballroom featured two large decorative fountains at the center of the dance floor. Besides music and dancing, the Casino also hosted boxing and other sporting events. It was a center of black entertainment in the '20s, '30s and '40s. Bacon's Casino was like an oasis in a sea of prejudice for entertainment and recreation through the 1920s and 1930s. The building became United Packinghouse Workers Union Hall, now Charles Hayes Family Investment Center to honor union leader who replaced Mayor Harold Washington in Congress | 4900 S. Wabash Avenue | 60615 |



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|---|--|--------------------|---|--|-------|
| 5 | Black Metropolis Research Consortium (University of Chicago) | Resource | An unincorporated Chicago-based association of libraries, universities, and other archival institutions with major holdings of materials that document African-American and African diaspora culture, history, and politics, with a specific focus on materials relating to Chicago, the BMRC is dedicated to making its members' relevant holdings broadly accessible. The University of Chicago serves as Host Institution of the BMRC. | 5801 S. Ellis Avenue | 60637 |
| 5 | University of Chicago | Resource | The University of Chicago is a private research university, enrolling approximately 5,000 undergraduates and about 15,000 students overall. It was founded by the American Baptist Education Society with a donation from oil magnate and philanthropist John D. Rockefeller and incorporated in 1890. William Rainey Harper became the university's first president in 1891, and the first classes were held in 1892. | 5801 S. Ellis Avenue | 60637 |
| 6 | Blanc Gallery | | Cliff Rome, owner of the refurbished Parkway Ballroom, has opened an art gallery in Bronzeville, Blanc Gallery. Blanc's bold mission is to engage African Americans and all Chicagoans through the arts and to ignite dialogue on issues of spiritual, political and social significance. Four times a year Blanc showcases one artist in an exploration of a compelling theme. The gallery also fosters a wide-reaching exchange of ideas through its multi-faceted approach. | 4500 S. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive | 60653 |
| 7 | Bronzeville Visitor Information Center | Resource | The Bronzeville Visitor Information Center (BVIC), located in the historic Supreme/Liberty Life Building, is an African American Heritage Tourism attraction and cornerstone in Bronzeville's development as a premier travel destination. The BVIC is a point of orientation and information for residents, visitors, guests, students, investors and researchers discovering Bronzeville. The 2005 restoration of the landmark located at 3501 S. Martin Luther King Dr. anchors the Gateway to the 'Black Metropolis Historic District'. The BVIC houses an exhibit gallery featuring a permanent installation, "Bronzeville to Harlem" by Preston Jackson, a bronze and steel interpretation of the 'Renaissance' periods of both communities during the 1920's and 1930's. | 3501 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60653 |
| 8 | Bronzeville Walk of Fame | Community Facility | Along King Drive, between 26th and 35th Streets, there is the Monument to the Great Northern Migration and decorative benches at several bus stops. | 3502 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60653 |
| 9 | Bud Billiken Parade (Chicago Defender Charities) | Resource | Originally organized in 1929 by the <i>Chicago Defender</i> , the Bud Billiken Day Parade takes its name from a Chinese mythical god who represents "things as they should be." Held each August, the parade remains a popular event to celebrate the start of a new school year. | 700 E. Oakwood Boulevard | 60653 |



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| 10 | Buddy Guy (Buddy Guy's Legends) | Person | George "Buddy" Guy (born July 30, 1936[1]) is an American blues guitarist and singer. Critically acclaimed, he is a pioneer of the Chicago blues sound and has served as an influence to some of the most notable musicians of his generation, including Eric Clapton, Jimmy Page, Jimi Hendrix and Stevie Ray Vaughan. In the 1960s Guy was a member of Muddy Waters' band and was a house guitarist at Chess Records. He can be heard on Howlin' Wolf's "Killing Floor" and Koko Taylor's "Wang Dang Doodle" as well as on his own Chess sides and the series of records he made with harmonica player Junior Wells. | 700 S. Wabash Avenue | 60605 |
| 11 | Checkerboard Lounge | Place | With most of the South Side's legendary blues club having come and gone, the Checkerboard Lounge stands as a survivor of the days when Muddy Waters, B.B. King and Chuck Berry played the room. The historic club is too intimate to feature legends these days, but bona fide blues artists from across the South Side (and beyond) still perform here. | 423 E. 43rd Street | 60653 |
| 12 | Chicago Bee Building (Chicago Public Library) | Historical Landmark | This Art Deco-style building was constructed as the headquarters for the Chicago Bee newspaper, which was founded by noted African-American entrepreneur Anthony Overton. It originally featured upper-floor apartments and, during the 1930's, housed the offices of the Douglass National Bank and the Overton Hygienic Company, a nationally known cosmetics firm. The newspaper went out of business in the 1940s, although Overton Hygienic continued until the early 1980s. In the mid-1990's, the building was adapted for reuse as a branch of the Chicago Public Library. It is one of nine structures in the Black Metropolis-Bronzeville Historic District. | 3647 S. State Street | 60609 |
| 12 | James Gentry | Person | <i>Chicago Bee</i> theater editor who coined the phrase 'Bronzeville' in 1930. | 3647 S. State Street | 60609 |
| 13 | Chicago Defender (formerly synagogue for South Side Hebrew Congregation) | Resource | This former synagogue serves as the home of the Defender from 1920 until 1960. Robert Abbott purchased the building in 1920, after it had been converted to warehouse use by the South Side Hebrew Congregation in 1915. Both offices and printing operations were located here. The building's original sheet metal facade and decorative pilasters were removed when Defender offices were installed in the attic. The Defender vacated the building in 1960 for a larger space at 2400 S. Michigan Ave. The building is a member of the Black Metropolis-Bronzeville Historic District. By the mid-1920s, the <i>Chicago Defender</i> had more than 2,000 paid subscribers and over one million readers. Today, the Defender is the nation's longest-running African-American daily newspaper. | 3435 S Indiana Avenue | 60616 |



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| 14 | Chicago Defender Building (formerly Illinois Automobile Club) | Historical Landmark | This former Illinois Automobile Club building housed the Chicago Defender. Founded by Robert S. Abbott in 1905, the newspaper became nationally known for its outspoken editorial policies on behalf of civil rights issues. The "Great Migration" of the early-20th century was largely initiated by Defender editorials urging African-Americans to leave the poverty of the South for new opportunities in the North. It is one of nine structures in the Black Metropolis-Bronzeville Historic District. | 2400 S. Michigan Avenue | 60616 |
| 15 | Chicago Gospel Music Festival | Event | The Chicago Gospel Music Festival showcases the best in local, national and international Gospel Music performers. Now held over four days in three locations including the weekend at Ellis Park in historic Bronzeville, the birth Historic landmarks, buildings, or sites of Gospel Music. | 3566 S. Cottage Grove Avenue | 60653 |
| 16 | Chicago History Museum - Keepers of Culture Project | Resource | Items collected as part of the "Neighborhoods, Keepers of Culture" project of the Chicago Historical Society, which focused on the following community areas: Near West Side, East Garfield Park, Lower West Side (Pilsen), South Lawndale (Little Village), Rogers Park, West Ridge, and Douglas and Grand Boulevard on the South Side. Items in this collection include video footage used in an exhibition; oral histories and edited documentaries relating to various areas in Chicago that were used as research for the exhibition; recordings of neighborhood meetings; and recordings of CHS staff project meetings. Items were created by: Street Level Youth Media; Chicago Video Project; Usama Alshaibi; Chicago Historical Society; and others. Topics include Catholics, Jews, Mexican Americans, Polish Americans, Russian Americans, African Americans, Garifuna culture (Black Carib), immigrants, youth, neighborhood life, community organization, housing and public housing projects, race relations, and social conditions. | 1601 N. Clark Street | 60614 |
| 17 | Claude A. Barnett/Associated Negro Press | Resource | The Associated Negro Press, a national and international news agency, was established in Chicago in 1919 by Claude Barnett. A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Barnett was deeply influenced by the self-help/service-to-the-race philosophy of Tuskegee's founder, Booker T. Washington, and served on the governing boards of such organizations as Supreme Liberty Life Insurance, the American Negro Exposition in Chicago of 1940, and Tuskegee. With correspondents and stringers in all major centers of black population, ANP provided its member papers—the vast majority of black newspapers—with a twice-weekly packet of general and feature news that gave African American newspapers a critical, comprehensive coverage of personalities, events, and institutions relevant to the lives of black Americans. | 3423 S. Indiana Avenue | 60616 |



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| 18 | Club DeLisa | Cultural Venue | Club DeLisa, once located here, was one of the most popular nightclubs in the African-American community of Chicago throughout almost the entirety of its existence, from its opening in 1934 to its closing in early 1958. The club was named for the four DeLisa brothers, who collectively owned and operated it. The building no longer exists. | 5512 S. State Street | 60621 |
| 19 | Columbia College, City for Black Music Research Library and Archives | Resource | Founded at Columbia College Chicago in 1983, The Center for Black Music Research is the only organization of its kind. It exists to illuminate the significant role that black music plays in world culture by serving as a nexus for all who value black music, by promoting scholarly thought and knowledge about black music, and by providing a safe haven for the materials and information that document the black music experience across Africa and the diaspora. | 600 S. Michigan Avenue | 60605 |
| 20 | Dreamland Café | Place | A “black and tan,” as clubs that admitted patrons of both races were called, William Bottoms’ Dreamland Café (not to be confused with Paddy Harmon’s Dreamland Ballroom in the West Loop), was a popular early Chicago jazz club. Joe “King” Oliver played gigs here with Bill Johnson, Jimmy Noone, Sidney Bechet, and Freddie Keppard between 1919 and 1920, at which point he took his Original Creole Jazz Band on a west coast swing. Oliver split time between the Dreamland Café and The Lincoln Gardens upon his return. A few years later, in 1925, Louis Armstrong played here with Li’l Hardin under the name Louis Armstrong’s Dreamland Syncopators. | 3618 S. State Street | 60609 |
| 21 | DuSable Museum of African American History/ Dr. Margaret Burroughs | Resource | The DuSable Museum of African American History located in the historic Washington Park area of Chicago, in Washington Park, unites art, history and culture. Founded in 1961 by teacher and art historian Dr. Margaret Burroughs and other leading Chicago citizens, the DuSable Museum is one of the few independent institutions of its kind in the United States. Developed to preserve and interpret the experiences and achievements of people of African descent, it is dedicated to the collection, documentation, preservation and study of the history and culture of Africans and African Americans. The DuSable Museum is proud of its diverse holdings that number more than 15,000 pieces and include paintings, sculpture, print works and historical memorabilia. Special exhibitions, workshops and lectures are featured to highlight works by specific artists, historic events or collections on loan from individuals or institutions. | 740 E. 56th Place | 60637 |
| 22 | Elite Club | Place | Located first at 3030 S. State Street, the Elite Club hosted jazz greats such as Jelly Roll Morton, Earl Hines, and Alberta Hunter. It operated from 1920 until 1928. | 3030 S. State Street | 60616 |



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| 23 | Faie African Gallery | | Faie African Art began in 1995 with a trip to Mali and Guinea in West Africa. The gallery showcases outstanding pieces from the Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Regions of Africa. African art continues to evolve with the traditional themes being echoed by modern artists. Faie's purpose is to make quality African art, usually found in private collections and museums, available to wider audience, particularly those in the Diaspora. | 4317 S. Cottage Grove Avenue | 60653 |
| 24 | Gallery Guichard | | Since its opening in 2005, Gallery Guichard has been Bronzeville's preeminent gallery of art. Housed in a beautifully restored Italianate row house from the turn of the 20th century, Gallery Guichard is nestled on the historic Martin Luther King Dr. Of great pride to the Bronzeville community, Gallery Guichard represents artists from around the world but specializes in art of the African Diaspora. Featuring a new artist every six to eight weeks, the Gallery has hosted several international exhibits as well as local and national exhibits. All of their work is original and is in several mediums including paintings, sculptures, ceramic, and even furniture. | 3521 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60653 |
| 25 | George Cleveland Hall Branch Library | Historical Landmark | Named for prominent African American surgeon and civic leader Dr. George Cleveland Hall, this venerable Bronzeville institution opened on January 18, 1932 under the direction of Vivian G. Harsh, the first African American to head a branch of the Chicago Public Library. Harsh compiled an immense African American research collection and initiated pioneering programs promoting the work of noted Chicago writers, including, from 1933 to 1953, the "Book Review and Lecture Forum," an influential discussion group on African American literature, current events and social issues. With its block-like composition, random-ashlar stone facades, abstracted Classical-style detailing, and combination of hip and pyramidal roofs, the Hall Branch is unlike any other library in Chicago. Designed by one of the successor firms to Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, the library was conceived as a neighborhood "landmark," which it has remained to this day. | 4801 S. Michigan Avenue | 60615 |
| 25 | Vivian G. Harsh (George Cleveland Hall branch library) | Person | Harsh was the first African American to head a branch of the Chicago Public Library After being influenced by her participation in The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, founded by Carter G. Woodson, Harsh dedicated herself to collecting literary works by African Americans. She also created ongoing cultural programs and intellectual forums at the George Cleveland Hall Branch Library. Hall's strong commitment to black history led to the development of a "Special Negro Collection," which was nationally known by the 1930s. Today, the Vivian G. Harsh Research Collection of Afro-American History and Literature continues to grow and expand under the stewardship of the Chicago Public Library Woodson Regional Branch staff. | 4801 S. Michigan Avenue | 60615 |



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|----|--|----------|--|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 26 | Gwendolyn Brooks (House, COC Landmark) | Person | Prolific author and Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, Gwendolyn Brooks resided in this Chicago home from 1953 to 1994. A dominant figure of 20th-century American poetry and a leading force in the Chicago Black Renaissance literary movement from the 1930s thru the 1950s, Brooks is regarded by literary critics as one of the United States' most significant poets. Her first collection of poems, <i>A Street in Bronzeville</i> , appeared in 1945 and was followed by other major works including <i>Annie Allen</i> in 1949. In 1950, Brooks became the first African American in history to win a Pulitzer Prize; in 1985, she was named Poet Laureate of the State of Illinois. For over seven decades, the poetry of Gwendolyn Brooks provided personal and communal insight into the desire and disillusionment, humor and injustice of African American life experiences on Chicago's South Side. | 7428 S. Evans Avenue | 60619 |
| 27 | Harold Washington Cultural Center | Resource | Constructed in 1998, the Harold Washington Cultural Center (HWCC) is the vision and innovation of the former Ald. Dorothy Tillman and the Board of Directors of Tobacco Road Inc., the nonprofit entity that initially owned and operated the Center before it was foreclosed on. Located in the Bronzeville area of Chicago's South side, HWCC is a state-of-the-art, 42,000-sq. ft. performing arts and education facility. It was built as part of the revitalization efforts of the Grand Boulevard neighborhood and has offered the community a wide range of educational programs and services in the sphere of arts and entertainment from business and performance management, digital recording and production to classical music instruction, marketing, development and distribution. Although the building has been in foreclosure since 2010, and the City Colleges of Chicago has expressed interest in acquiring the cultural center, its interim uses and projected community benefits remain unchanged. | 4701 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60615 |
| 28 | Harsh Collections (Woodson Library) | Resource | Today, the Vivian G. Harsh Research Collection of Afro-American History and Literature continues to grow and expand under the stewardship of the Chicago Public Library Woodson Regional Branch staff. | 9525 S. Halsted Street | 60628 |



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|----|--|---------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------|
| 29 | Jazz Institute of Chicago | School | The Jazz Institute of Chicago was founded in 1969 by a small band of jazz fans, writers, club owners and musicians who came together to preserve the historical roots of the Chicago's music and to ensure that opportunities for the music to be heard would not be lost in a time when rock was subsuming cultural economics. Among the founding members were pianist Art Hodes, Muhal Richard Abrams, who a few years earlier had also co-founded the Association for the Advancement of Creative Musicians (AACM), Harriett Choice, then music writer for the Chicago Tribune, Joe Segal, whose Jazz Showcase has kept the flame for bebop lit for 50 years, Bob Koester, owner of Delmark Records, Don DeMicheal, drummer and editor of Downbeat magazine, jazz promoter and supporter Penny Tyler and several other devoted souls. | 410 S. Michigan Avenue | 60605 |
| 30 | Little Black Pearl Art Center | Resource | Little Black Pearl works diligently to counter the challenges urban youth face by providing a safe environment, positive role models, and rigorous program and skill development activities and opportunities. The center's 18-year history has successfully proven that it is possible to marry art and entrepreneurship through real life application of talent, interest and skills. | 1060 E. 47th Street | 60653 |
| 31 | Lorraine Hansberry | Person | Pioneering playwright Lorraine Hansberry drew inspiration from her childhood in Bronzeville, and specifically the traumatic experience of her family being denied housing because of their race, when writing <i>A Raisin in the Sun</i> . This groundbreaking play was the first drama by an African-American woman to be produced on Broadway. | 6140 S. Rhodes Avenue | 60637 |
| 32 | Micheaux Film Corporation | Business | Before Hollywood, Chicago was the movie capital of the world. The Micheaux Film Corporation. produced hundreds of high-class photoplays featuring African-Americans. | 3457 S. State Street | 60616 |
| 33 | Monument to the Great Northern Migration | Historical Landmark | Alison Saar's bronze figure is a testament to the thousands of African Americans who migrated to Chicago in the early 20th century in search of greater freedom and opportunity. The traveler's hand is raised in salutation to his new home. In his other hand he carries a worn suitcase symbolic of his journey, dreams and talents. The bollards surrounding the monument are also suitcases that are textured with a pattern derived from the tin ceilings of the era. The figure is oriented to the north, symbolizing the traveler's destination. | Eastgate Place & King Drive | 60616 |
| 34 | Muddy Waters (home) | Person | Muddy Waters was Chicago's premier blues artist. At his home, impromptu jam sessions with pals like Howlin' Wolf and Chuck Berry erupted in the front yard. Waters lived here for 20 years, until 1974, but today the building stands vacant. In 2013, the bluesman's former home made the list of 10 most endangered historic buildings in Illinois. | 4339 S. Lake Park Avenue | 60653 |



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|----|--|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------|
| 35 | Northeastern Illinois University - Great Black Music Project | Resource | Illinois is known as the Land of Lincoln, but it is also the land of Jelly Roll Morton, Louis Armstrong, and Mahalia Jackson. Those legendary African-American musicians and many others made Illinois their home at some point in their lives. Godfrey Mason has been dedicated to locating and sharing information about such artists through the establishment of the Great Black Music Project (GBMP) at the Carruthers Center for Inner City Studies. The GBMP is an online archive that showcases African-American artists who were born in Illinois or had residency within the state during their lives. The archive includes audio and video recordings, photos, news clips, and essays featuring the work of musicians, actors, poets, and filmmakers. | 5500 N. St. Louis Avenue | 60625 |
| 36 | Parkway Ballroom | Cultural Venue | In 2002, Chef Cliff Rome reopened the renovated Parkway Ballroom for special event use. The Parkway was a well-used ballroom during the heyday of the Metropolis. | 410 E. 45th Street | 60653 |
| 37 | Pekin Theater | Place | Originally built in 1892 as a beer garden, it was converted in 1905 to the 900-seat Pekin Theater by Robert T. Motts, an African-American street-hustler who allegedly financed the club with gambling earnings. It was the first theater in Chicago to feature black entertainment and admit interracial audiences, and the musical director was famed composer Joe Jordan. (Inspired by the club, Jordan penned "The Pekin Rag.") The Pekin featured black vaudeville acts, minstrel shows, moving pictures, and highbrow plays and even served as a makeshift house of assembly for local African-American politics. After Motts died, the new owners removed the theater seats, and reopened the club as a dance hall in 1918, at which point it became known as the Pekin Inn. The building no longer exists. | 2700 S. State Street | 60616 |
| 38 | Pershing Hotel (El Grotto) | Cultural Venue | The Pershing was a popular jazz club hosting greats such as Charlie Parker. The facility had three venues - a lounge, a ballroom, and a supper club, | 6412 S. Cottage Grove Avenue | 60637 |
| 39 | Regal Theater | Historical Landmark | The Regal Theater, located in the heart of Bronzeville on Chicago's south side, was an important night club and music venue in Chicago. Part of the Balaban and Katz chain, the lavishly decorated venue, with plush carpeting and velvet drapes featured some of the most celebrated black entertainers in America. The Regal also featured motion pictures and live stage shows. The building no longer exists. | 4710 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60615 |



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|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------|
| 40 | Rhumboogie Club | Cultural Venue | The Rhumboogie Café, also referred to as the Rhumboogie Club, was an important, but short-lived nightclub located at 343 East 55th Street, Chicago. Opened in April 1942, the Rhumboogie was owned by Charlie Glenn and boxing champion Joe Louis. The club closed as the result of a fire on December 31, 1945. Reopening in June 1946, it never regained its old form, and closed for good in May 1947. The building no longer exists. | 341 E. Garfield Boulevard | 60637 |
| 41 | Richard Wright (House, COC Landmark) | Person | Built in 1893, This two-story residence in Chicago's Bronzeville neighborhood served as home to celebrated author Richard Wright and his extended family from 1929 to 1932. While residing in the second-floor apartment, Wright effectively began his professional literary career writing his first novel, <i>Lawd Today!</i> , which was published posthumously in 1963. He earned the Guggenheim Fellowship in 1939 and then published two of his most influential books, <i>Native Son</i> (1940) and <i>Black Boy</i> (1945). <i>Native Son</i> , a novel set in the slums of Chicago's South Side, was later adapted for stage and screen. These controversial and powerful texts examined race relations in the 20th-century and are credited with forever changing American culture while catapulting Wright into the national spotlight as one of the most noted writers of Chicago's Black Renaissance literary movement. | 4831 S. Vincennes Avenue | 60615 |
| 42 | Royal Gardens (Lincoln Gardens) | Place | Lincoln Gardens could accommodate around 1,000 dancers and was open from the early years of the century. It was originally known as the Royal Gardens, but the name was changed to Lincoln Gardens between February and July 1921. After a fire late in 1924 the hall was magnificently refurbished for its reopening on October 28, 1925, when the name was changed to the New Charleston Café; it later became known as the Café de Paris. Dave Peyton led a band there from late November 1926, but in June 1927, it was bombed — perhaps in gang warfare — and closed. The residency at the Royal Gardens in 1918 of the Original Creole Band, led by Bill Johnson, established the dance hall's reputation as a venue for jazz, and initiated a series of appearances by New Orleans musicians that were of great significance for the development of the music in Chicago. King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band played a residency from June 17, 1922 until February 1924. | 459 E. 31st Street | 60616 |
| 43 | Savoy Ballroom | Historical Landmark | The Savoy Ballroom in Chicago was opened on Thanksgiving Eve, November 23, 1927 at 4733 South Parkway. Originally featuring primarily Jazz artists, including Louis Armstrong, Count Basie, Duke Ellington, Earl Hines, Stan Kenton, Dizzy Gillespie, Ella Fitzgerald, Gene Krupa, Woody Herman, the Savoy also hosted other activities, such as boxing, figure skating, and basketball exhibitions featuring the Savoy Big Five, who would later change their name to the Harlem Globetrotters. The building has been demolished. | 4733 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60615 |



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|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------|
| 44 | Sunset Café/Grand Terrace Café | Historical Landmark | Following a 1921 remodeling, this simple automobile garage was transformed into one of the City's earliest and most legendary jazz venues. Its house orchestra featured such famed musicians as Louis Armstrong, Johnny Dodds, and Earl "Fatha" Hines, while its floor shows introduced the latest dances to local audiences. Many promising young artists, including Bix Beiderbecke, Jimmy Dorsey, Benny Goodman, and Gene Krupa, got their start at late-night sessions here. After a 1937 remodeling, it was renamed the Grand Terrace Cafe and remained a popular night club until 1950. It later housed the office of the Second Ward Regular Democratic Organization and became a hardware store in the 1970s. It is one of nine structures in the Black Metropolis-Bronzeville Historic District. | 315 E. 35th Street | 60616 |
| 45 | Sutherland Lounge (Sutherland Hotel) | Cultural Venue | Though it's now an apartment complex, the old Sutherland Hotel once was home to Louis Armstrong. Moreover, Miles Davis spent most Christmas holidays in residence, playing in the Sutherland Lounge, as did everyone from Dizzy Gillespie and John Coltrane to Earl Hines and Erroll Garner. In recent years, South Side jazz trumpeter and cultural activist Malachi Thompson has been presenting music festivals at the Sutherland. | 4659 S. Drexel Boulevard | 60653 |
| 46 | Taft, Lorado Midway Studios | Historical Landmark | Lorado Taft (1860-1936) was one of the nation's most famous early-20th century sculptors and educators, whose works include Fountain of Time, which is located at the west end of nearby Midway Plaisance. In 1906, Taft founded Midway Studios in a converted barn at 60th and Ellis streets. The barn was moved one block east to this location in 1929, its various additions were reconstructed, and both were attached to an existing brick house. | 6016 S. Ingleside Avenue | 60637 |
| 47 | The Palm Tavern | Place | Opened in 1933, the Palm became one of Bronzeville's most important nightclubs featuring Duke Ellington, Billie Holiday, Count Basie, Miles Davis, and Muddy Waters. | 446 E. 47th Street | 60653 |
| 48 | Victory Sculpture | Historical Landmark | This structure was erected to honor the meritorious achievements of the Eighth Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, an African-American unit that served in France during World War I as part of the 370th U.S. Infantry (also see Eighth Regiment Army). The bronze panels and the soldier atop the monument, which was added in 1936, were designed by Leonard Crunelle, a former pupil of noted Chicago sculptor Lorado Taft. The monument was dedicated on Armistice Day (November 11th) in 1928. It is the site of an annual Memorial Day ceremony and is one of nine structures in the Black Metropolis-Bronzeville Historic District. | 3500 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60616 |



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|----|---|---------------------|---|-------------------------|-------|
| 49 | Willie Dixon's Blue Heaven (formerly Chess Records) | Historical Landmark | Between 1957 and 1967, brothers Leonard and Phil Chess made 2120 S. Michigan Avenue the creative home for such artists as Muddy Waters, Willie Dixon, Howlin' Wolf, Sonny Boy Williamson, and Chuck Berry. Many of these musicians were southern-born African-Americans who had come to Chicago in the wake of the "great migration" of the early- and mid-20th century. The notoriety of Chess Records inspired other musicians including the Rolling Stones and the Yardbirds, to record here in the mid-1960s. The building now houses the Blues Heaven Foundation, begun by blues legend Willie Dixon to promote blues history and support working musicians. | 2120 S. Michigan Avenue | 60616 |
| 50 | WVON 1690 (radio station) | Business | WVON has always been more than just a radio station. During a time when Blacks were actively involved in the Civil Rights Movement, WVON was the source of information for local and national affairs. During the riots that followed the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., WVON on-air personalities were there to lift the spirits and ease the tension that had erupted in neighborhoods across the city. For 40 years, WVON has taken the pulse of the African-American community of Chicago. It continues to provide a platform on which Black Chicago can air its concerns, voice its differences, and discuss the issues that affect our society. | 1000 E. 87th Street | 60619 |



Figure 3. Business and Entrepreneurial Pursuits Heritage Assets Map

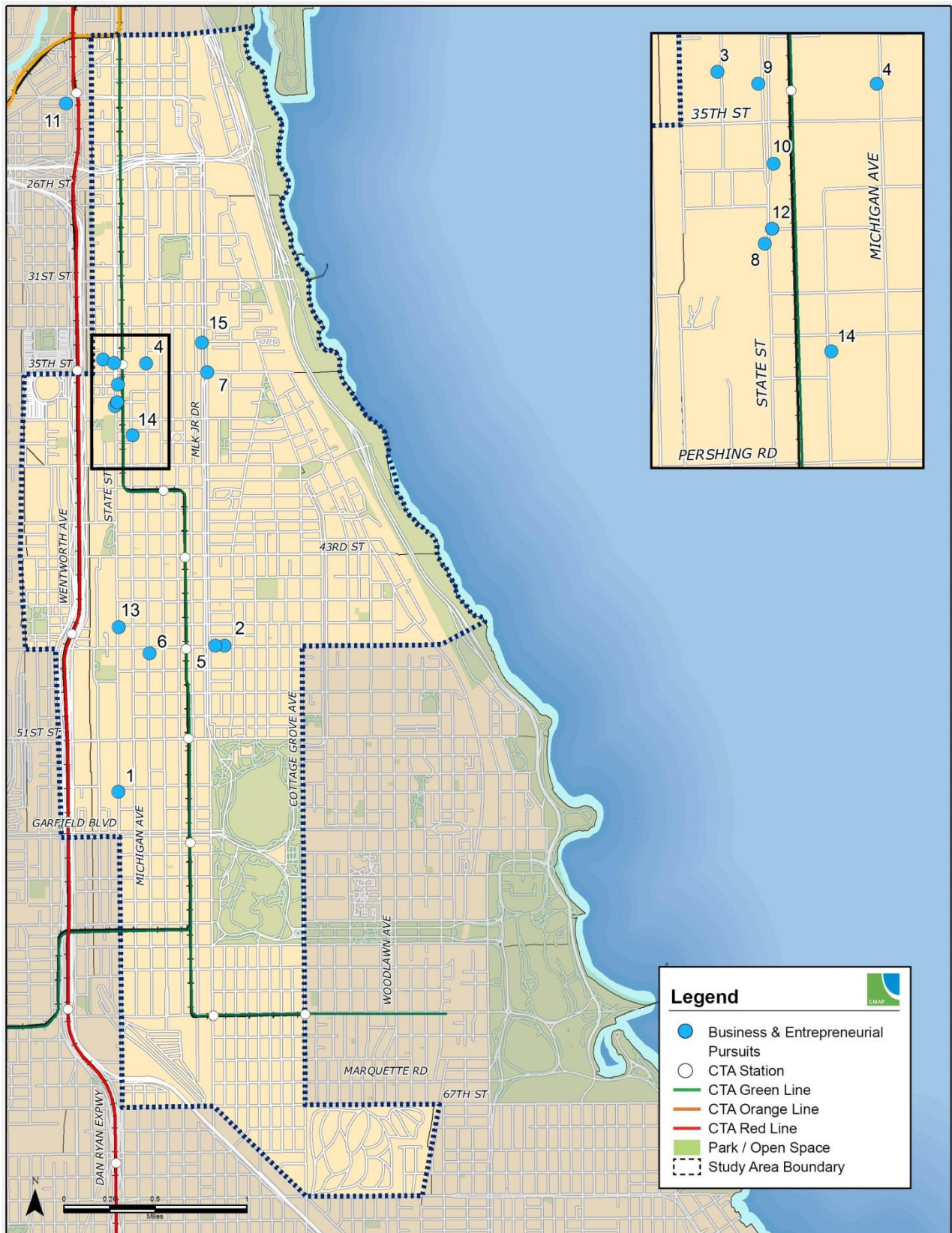


Table 2. Business and Entrepreneurial Pursuits Heritage Assets

| MAP ID | Asset | Category | Description | Address | Zip Code |
|--------|--|----------|--|-------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Baldwin Ice Cream | Business | Kit Baldwin, one of the founders, bought and renamed this business in 1946. Initially it was named Seven Links, then Service Links. | 5316 S. State Street | 60609 |
| 2 | Ben Franklin Store | Business | Chain of discount stores started around 1927. This was the only, or one of the only stores in the chain to be black-owned, by local "policy kings", the Jones Brothers. | 436-444 E. 47th Street | 60653 |
| 3 | Bronzeville Community Development Partnership | Resource | The Bronzeville Community Development Partnership is a community organization that focuses on information technology, heritage tourism, hospitality workforce development and training, preservation, and sustainability. For years, it was located in the historic Supreme/Liberty Life building, but is currently housed in the technology park incubator at Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT). | 3440 S. Dearborn Street | 60616 |
| 4 | Chicago Branch of National Negro Business League | Resource | Approximately 400 professional men and women belonged to this branch of the National Negro League at 3456 S. Michigan Avenue. The organization catered to the hundreds of Black entrepreneurs that lived and worked in Bronzeville, during the vibrant Metropolis period. | 3456 S. Michigan Avenue | 60616 |
| 5 | Dempsey Travis | Person | Dempsey Travis was an important local businessman and civic leader. His Travis RE realty firm was located at this address. | 412 E. 47th Street | 60653 |
| 6 | Edward, George, and McKissack (Mack) Jones | Person | The Jones Brothers were the "policy" kings of Bronzeville, and owners of the Ben Franklin "five and ten" store. By 1946, the Joneses were at the top of the \$25 million-a-year policy syndicate in Chicago. The three brothers, Edward, George, and McKissack (Mack), started out small, running a policy station from the back entrance of their tailor shop. Lead by brother Ed, the Jones trio turned a nickel game into a sophisticated business enterprise, which included the Jones Brothers Ben Franklin Store on 47th Street, the world's only black owned department store. The brothers made high-level civic and social connections, but the glamorous and lavish lifestyle of the Jones boys could not be separated from the criminal activity that created it. Kidnappings, death threats, corrupt politics, violence, and jail time were also prominent in the brothers' lives. | 4723 S. Michigan Avenue | 60615 |



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|---|---|------------------------|---|--|-------|
| 7 | Frank Gillespie (Chicago Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company) | Person | Gillespie founded the most successful early African-American owned and operated insurance company in the northern United States, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance, in 1919. | 3501 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60653 |
| 7 | John H. Johnson (Jet, Ebony, Johnson Publishing) | Person | John H. Johnson started the company with a \$500 loan on his mother's furniture. The first office of Johnson Publishing Co., which was then called Negro Digest Publishing Co., was on the second floor of the Supreme Life Insurance Co. building in a room of a private law firm. Johnson soon found a new building to house EBONY and its sister publication Negro Digest, on South State Street in Chicago. | 3501 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60653 |
| 7 | Liberty Life/Supreme Life Insurance Company | Historical Landmark | This was the longtime headquarters of the most successful early African-American owned and operated insurance company in the northern United States. Founded in 1919 by Frank L. Gillespie (as the Liberty Life Insurance Company), the firm moved in 1921 into the second floor of this building, which had been constructed by the Roosevelt State Bank. Liberty Life bought the entire structure in 1924 and, in 1929, merged with two out-of-state firms to form the Supreme Life Insurance Company of America. In 1950, after becoming one of the few major businesses of "Black Metropolis" to survive the Great Depression, the company modernized the building by covering the original classical-style facade with porcelain-metal panels. It is one of nine structures in the Black Metropolis-Bronzeville Historic District. | 3501 S. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive | 60653 |
| 8 | J.T.H. Woods Hardware Company | Business | As seen in Rhea's directory of black-owned businesses, Woods Hardware advertised as the "first and only" black-owned and operated hardware store in the country. | 3636 S. State Street | 60609 |



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|----|---|---------------------|--|--------------------------|-------|
| 9 | Jesse Binga (Binga Bank) | Person | Jesse Binga's pioneering ventures in banking and real estate made him a nationally known figure of black business achievement in the early 20th century. A native of Detroit, he moved to Chicago in the early 1890s. Buying a succession of run-down buildings, and repaired them as rentals. At the time, white-owned banks refused to lend to African-Americans, inspiring Binga to establish his own bank in 1908. Thousands of African-Americans opened accounts, and the Binga Bank prospered. It attained a state charter in 1921, and eventually occupied imposing buildings at the northwest corner of State and 35th Streets. With the success of his businesses, Binga purchased a home at 5922 South Park Avenue (now King Drive), in what was then an exclusively white neighborhood. Though the house was bombed five times by disgruntled neighbors, Binga and his family remained steadfast. In 1929, he built the grand Binga Arcade, with offices, shops and a dance floor, at 35th and State Streets. The Great Depression of the 1930s led to the failure of Binga's businesses. Accused and convicted of financial irregularities, Binga began serving a ten-year jail sentence in 1935. Three years later, the petitions of appreciative Bronzeville residents and famed attorney Clarence Darrow secured his release. Binga's last years were spent as a handyman at St. Anselm's Church. | 3452 S. State Street | 60616 |
| 10 | Jordan, J. Building | Historical Landmark | The J. Jordan building was the first black-owned and financed building in Chicago. Until the its construction in 1916, the black business community was largely housed in existing residential and small storefront buildings which were adapted for business purposes, often with unsatisfactory results. New construction was limited mainly to a handful of small one- and two-story structures, most built by white speculators looking to capitalize on Bronzeville's growth . The Jordan Building, at the northeast corner of State and 36th streets, was a three-story combination store and apartment building, commissioned by songwriter and music publisher Joseph J. Jordan. Its construction was followed by a series of ambitious black-owned and -financed building projects which were carried out along South State Street throughout the 1920s. | 3529 S. State Street | 60609 |
| 11 | On Leong Merchants Association Building | Historical Landmark | The On Leong Merchants Association Building, designed in 1926 and built to accommodate a range of community uses, is the most prominent physical symbol of Chicago's Chinese heritage. Chicago's Chinese community was originally concentrated on Clark Street in the Loop, until construction of federal buildings there forced relocation to the near South Side. The On Leong Merchants Association effectively formed "New Chinatown" by securing significant commercial space at the intersection of Wentworth Avenue and Cermak Road, and moving its merchant membership en masse to the new location in 1912. | 2216 S. Wentworth Avenue | 60616 |



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|----|---|---------------------|---|--|-------|
| 12 | Overton Hygienic/Douglass National Bank Bulding | Historical Landmark | Built by noted entrepreneur Anthony Overton, this building served as the headquarters for the Overton Hygienic Company, which was one of the nation's foremost producers of African-American cosmetics. This four-story structure also housed several of Overton's other business ventures, including the Victory Life Insurance Company and Douglass National Bank, the first nationally chartered, African-American-owned bank. Offices on the second floor were rented to area physicians, lawyers, music producers, and architects. It is one of nine structures in the Black Metropolis-Bronzeville Historic District. | 3617 S. State Street | 60609 |
| 12 | Overton Hyienic Business Incubator | Historical Landmark | After siting vacant for many years, the Mid-South Planning and Development Commission acquired the building to use it as an incubator for small businesses and startups within the Black Metropolis neighborhood. The building was foreclosed on in 2004, and the Davis Group, a private real estate company, acquired it in 2005. | 3619-27 S. State Street | 60609 |
| 12 | Walter T. Bailey (office in Overton Building) | Person | Bailey was an African-American architect from Kewanee, Illinois. He was the first African American graduate with a bachelor of science degree in architectural engineering from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He worked at the Tuskegee Institute, and practiced in both Memphis and Chicago. Bailey designed numerous buildings in Bronzeville. | 3619 S. State Street | 60609 |
| 13 | Parker House Sausage | Historical Landmark | Parker House Sausage Company has been a family owned and operated business since 1919. Mr. Judge Henry Parker was a migrant from the farms of rural Montgomery County in Tennessee, who started his sausage business because he missed the taste of his mother's home cooked pork sausages. An expanded horse and wagon retail business grew so successfully that Judge Parker decided to step up to the wholesale level, selling to food stores, meat markets and restaurants. | 4605 S. State Street | 60609 |
| 14 | Renaissance Collaborative | Resource | The Renaissance Collaborative, Inc. (TRC) promotes self-sufficiency through an innovative and comprehensive network of supportive housing, employment, and educational services. It operates several senior housing in Bronzeville. It is headquartered in the historic Wabash Avenue YMCA building. | 3757 S Wabash Avenue | 60653 |
| 15 | Robert R.Jackson (Home) | Person | Jackson owned and operated the Fraternal Press, the nation's largest Black printing company. | 3366 S. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive | 60616 |



| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|-------|
| 16 | Stock Yards National Bank (Former) | Historical Landmark | Completed in 1925, this grandly-scaled Colonial Revival-style building originally housed two banks that served the industries and employees of the nearby Union Stock Yards and Central Manufacturing District. With its Palladian windows and central clock tower, the design is closely modeled on Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Abraham Epstein, a Chicago architect and engineer who is perhaps best known for his designs for the reconstruction of the Union Stock Yards after a fire in 1934, designed the building. Located right outside Bronzeville, but very important to the history of the Black metropolis. | 4150 S. Halsted Street | 60609 |
|----|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|-------|



Figure 4. Education Heritage Assets

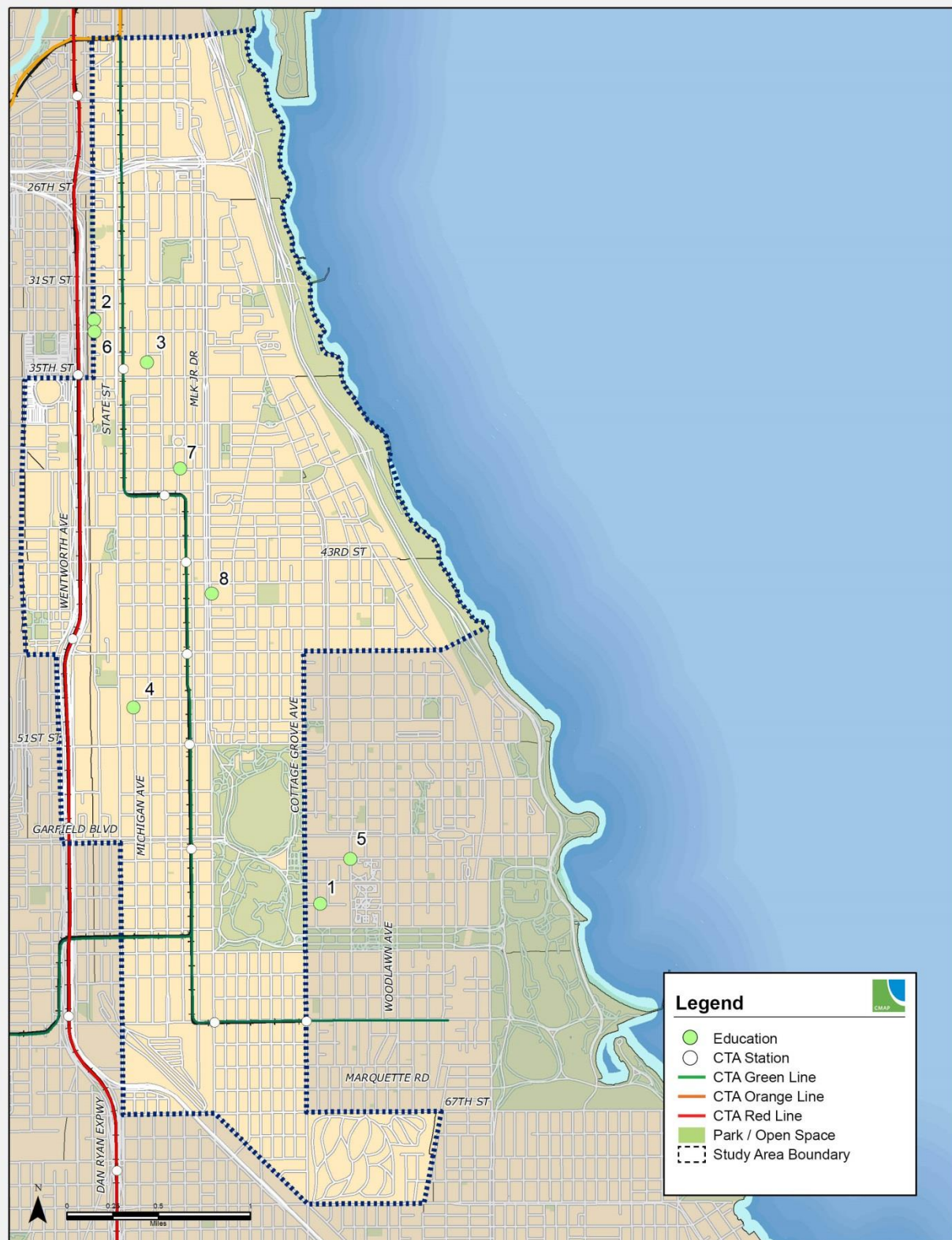


Table 3. Education Heritage Assets

| MAP ID | Asset | Category | Description | Address | Zip Code |
|--------|--|---------------------|---|-------------------------|----------|
| 1 | American School of Home Correspondence | Historical Landmark | Built as the headquarters of a large education-by-mail school, this building is remarkably original in design, while reflecting the dignity of traditional academic architecture. In composition and detailing, it is a masterpiece of early-20th century Arts & Crafts-style design. The architects, brothers Irving and Allen Pond, were known for their buildings' exceptional brickwork, asymmetrical massing, and distinctive decorative detail. Among Pond & Pond's other designs are the Northwestern University Settlement House and the Dining Hall at Jane Addams' Hull House--both Chicago Landmarks. | 850 E. 58th Street | 60637 |
| 2 | Armour Institute of Technology Laboratory (Maintenance Garage) | Historical Landmark | This modest building is part of what was originally the Armour Institute of Technology, which merged with the Lewis Institute in 1940 to form the Illinois Institute of Technology. Armour came to be after Chicago minister Frank Gunsaulus delivered what came to be known as the "Million Dollar Sermon." At a time when advanced education was generally reserved for the elite, Gunsaulus said that with a million dollars he could build a school for students of all backgrounds. Meatpacker Philip Danforth Armour, the richest man in Chicago, heard the sermon and took him up on the idea, contributing a million dollars for a school of practical studies. The Armour Institute was founded in 1893. | 3240 S. Federal Street | 60616 |
| 3 | De La Salle Institute | School | Founded in 1889, De La Salle is a Catholic secondary school. It is one of several institutions that have remained in Bronzeville for over a century. Five mayors of Chicago have been alumni of the De La Salle Institute. | 3434 S. Michigan Avenue | 60616 |
| 4 | DuSable High School | School | DuSable, named for Chicago's first settler and founder, was the first Chicago public school built for African American students. | 4934 S. Wabash Avenue | 60615 |
| 5 | Enrico Fermi Memorial (Site of the First Self-Sustaining Nuclear Reaction) | Historical Landmark | After years of experiments, physicist Enrico Fermi and a team of scientists working at the University of Chicago became convinced that if a sufficient quantity of uranium could be brought together under proper conditions, a self-sustaining reaction would occur. On December 2, 1942, in makeshift laboratories constructed at the university's Stagg Field Stadium, they initiated a 28-minute nuclear chain reaction that they controlled, and stopped. The atomic age had begun. Stagg Field was demolished in the late 1960s and, on the 25th anniversary of the nuclear reaction, a 12-foot bronze sculpture, entitled "Nuclear Energy," was dedicated on the site. | 5600 S. Ellis Avenue | 60637 |



| | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|--|--|-------|
| 6 | Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT) | School | Illinois Institute of Technology is a Ph.D.-granting research university, with world-renowned programs in engineering, architecture, the sciences, humanities, psychology, business, law, and design. Founded in 1940, but tracing its roots back to the 1890s with the foundings of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute, IIT brings a focused, interdisciplinary approach to education. | 3300 S Federal Street | 60616 |
| 7 | Phillips, Wendell High School | Historical Landmark | Wendell Phillips High School has been a significant educational center for Chicago's African-American community for more than 80 years, educating many who rose to prominence in the arts and other professions. Built in 1904, the school is a handsome Classical Revival building by prominent Chicago architect William Bryce Mundie. The school was named for Wendell Phillips (1811-1884), the staunch abolitionist who was one of the leading figures in the American anti-slavery movement. Early yearbooks portray a racial mix in the student body, but by 1920 the school had become Chicago's first predominately African-American high school. During this period, the school's winning basketball teams formed the nucleus of a group that later became the Harlem Globetrotters. Numerous noteworthy individuals have attended Wendell Phillips and been inducted in their "Hall of Fame," including well-known alumni such as entertainers Nat "King" Cole and Dinah Washington, businessmen John H. Johnson and George E. Johnson, and Alonzo S. Parham, the first African-American to attend West Point. Maudelle Brown Bousfield, the school's principal from 1939 to 1950, was the first African-American principal of a Chicago public school and was an important civic leader. | 244 E. Pershing Road | 60653 |
| 8 | Sacred Keepers Sustainability Lab & Garden | | The Sacred Keepers Sustainability Lab is a Chicago based, non-profit organization dedicated to sustainability and environmental service learning, youth driven social philanthropy and connecting our youth to nature and indigenous cultures. SKSL aims to teach our youth about the world around them by integrating environmental sciences, indigenous culture studies, service and philanthropy in effort to inspire our children to become true inheritors of the Earth. Indigenous cultures have practiced sustainability throughout time, honoring Earth's natural laws with respect to their dependencies on Her - they were the original Sacred Keepers of the Earth. | 4445 S. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive | 60653 |



Figure 5. Industry and Labor Heritage Assets

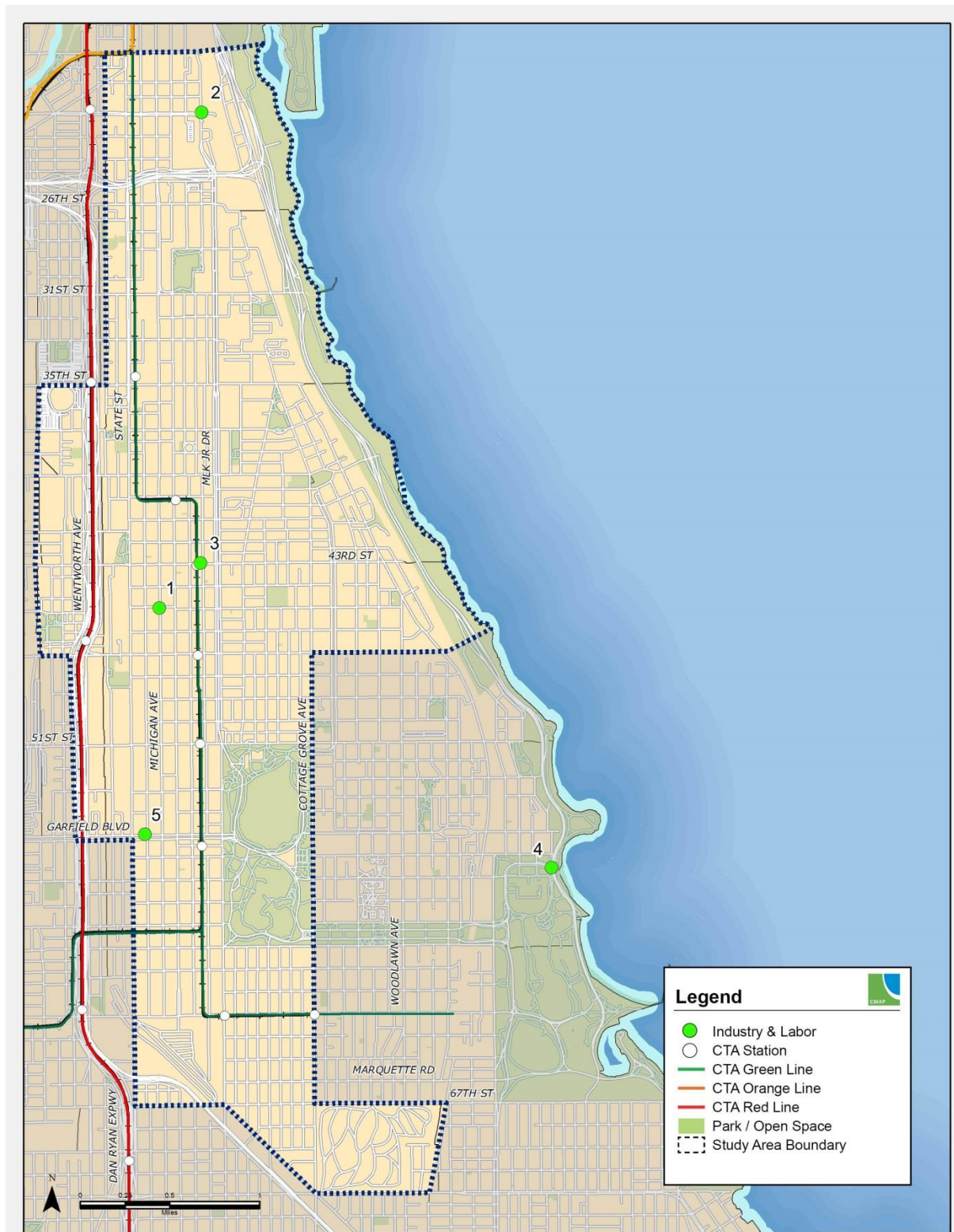


Table 4. Industry and Labor Heritage Assets

| MAP ID | Asset | Category | Description | Address | Zip Code |
|--------|--|---------------------|---|--------------------------|----------|
| 1 | (Gustavus) Swift House | Historical Landmark | Swift, founder of the giant Swift meatpacking company, was an innovator in the business, creating many of the ancillary businesses that utilize discarded portions of butchered animals - oleomargarine, soap, glue, fertilizer, hairbrushes, buttons, knife handles, and pharmaceutical preparations such as pepsin and insulin. Gustavus F. Swift gave this mansion as a wedding gift to his daughter Helen who was marrying Nelson Morris, the son of another meatpacking magnate. This marble-clad mansion has changed hands over the years; it has been a funeral home and headquarters for the Chicago Urban League. Currently it is being used as the home for the Inner-City Youth Foundation. | 4500 S. Michigan Avenue | 60653 |
| 2 | Calumet Plant, R.R. Donnelly & Sons Company (Lakeside Technology Center) | Historical Landmark | The Calumet Plant and now known as the Lakeside Technology Center, was built between 1912 and 1929 to house the operations of the RR Donnelley printing company. The building supported printing operations for the company and was the Donnelley headquarters until 1991 when they moved the headquarters to 77 West Wacker. In 1993, the plant was closed after the discontinuation by Sears, Roebuck and Co. of its mail-order catalog, which had been the last major account printed there. In 1999 the building was retrofitted and is currently owned by Digital Realty Trust operating as a carrier hotel or data center. The newly outfitted building was the first and largest planned carrier hotel in the United States. | 350 E. Cermak Road | 60616 |
| 3 | Cermak Road Bridge District | Historical District | This small district is the finest intact, early 20th-century riverfront industrial precinct in Chicago. It is an especially significant ensemble of four large industrial buildings, clustered around the Cermak Road Bridge, which is the City's last-remaining double leaf Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge. The District commemorates the importance of the Chicago River in the economic development of the City and conveys how the interconnected river and rail network made Chicago a national center of commerce. Individually, the buildings are fine examples of early 20th-century industrial architecture, and collectively they represent an almost vanished aspect of Chicago's historical industrial streetscapes. | 2146 S. Jefferson Street | 60616 |



| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------|-------|
| 4 | Museum of Science and Industry | Historical Landmark | Originally built as the Palace of Fine Arts for the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, this structure later became the first home of the Field Museum of Natural History. After the museum moved out, the plaster-clad building was reconstructed (1929-33) in stone for the Museum of Science and Industry. Although its exterior is an exact copy of the original Beaux-Arts style Classical Revival design, its interior was remodeled in the Art Moderne style, under the direction of architect Alfred Shaw. | 5700 S Lake Shore Drive | 60637 |
| 5 | Schulze Baking Company Plant | Historical Landmark | Schulze Baking Company Plant is a factory building located on the South Side of Chicago, Illinois, United States. It is located at 40 East Garfield Boulevard (also described as 55th Street and Wabash Avenue) in the Washington Park community area in Cook County. Built in 1914, the building was listed on the National Register of Historic landmarks, buildings, or sites on November 12, 1982. Originally built for the Schulze Baking Company, it was once the home of the Butternut Bread Company, but is currently vacant. | 40 E. Garfield Boulevard | 60615 |
| 6 | South Works (Steel) | Business | By 1920, more than 4,000 African-Americans worked in the steel industry, making it the second largest after meatpacking. Dirty and dangerous work with White-controlled unions barring Blacks from joining until the 1940s, more than 20 years after meatpacking unions had allowed Black to join. | 8500 S. Green Bay Avenue | 60617 |
| 7 | The Forum | Cultural Venue | The Forum was a multipurpose gathering place built in 1899. The South Side Master Plumber's Ball of 1913 was held there, and drew 250 couples who danced to an orchestra. The Communist Party held meetings there in the 1920s and 1930s, often discussing labor issues. The first unionized black workers at the Union Stockyards met there. The Forum also held the 45th national convention of the African-American lodges of the Elks in 1944. The organization spoke out against racism, Jim Crow and intolerance. The building is currently vacant. | 320 E. 43rd Street | 60653 |
| 8 | Union Stockyards (Gate) | Historical Landmark | This gate is the entrance to the famous Union Stock Yards in Chicago. The gate was designed by John Wellborn Root of Burnham and Root around 1875. The work was commissioned by the superintendent of the yards at the time, John B. Sherman. The limestone gate still stands as one of the few reminders of Chicago's past dominance in the meat packing industry. | 4150 S. Peoria Street | 60609 |



Figure 6. Health and Medicine Heritage Assets

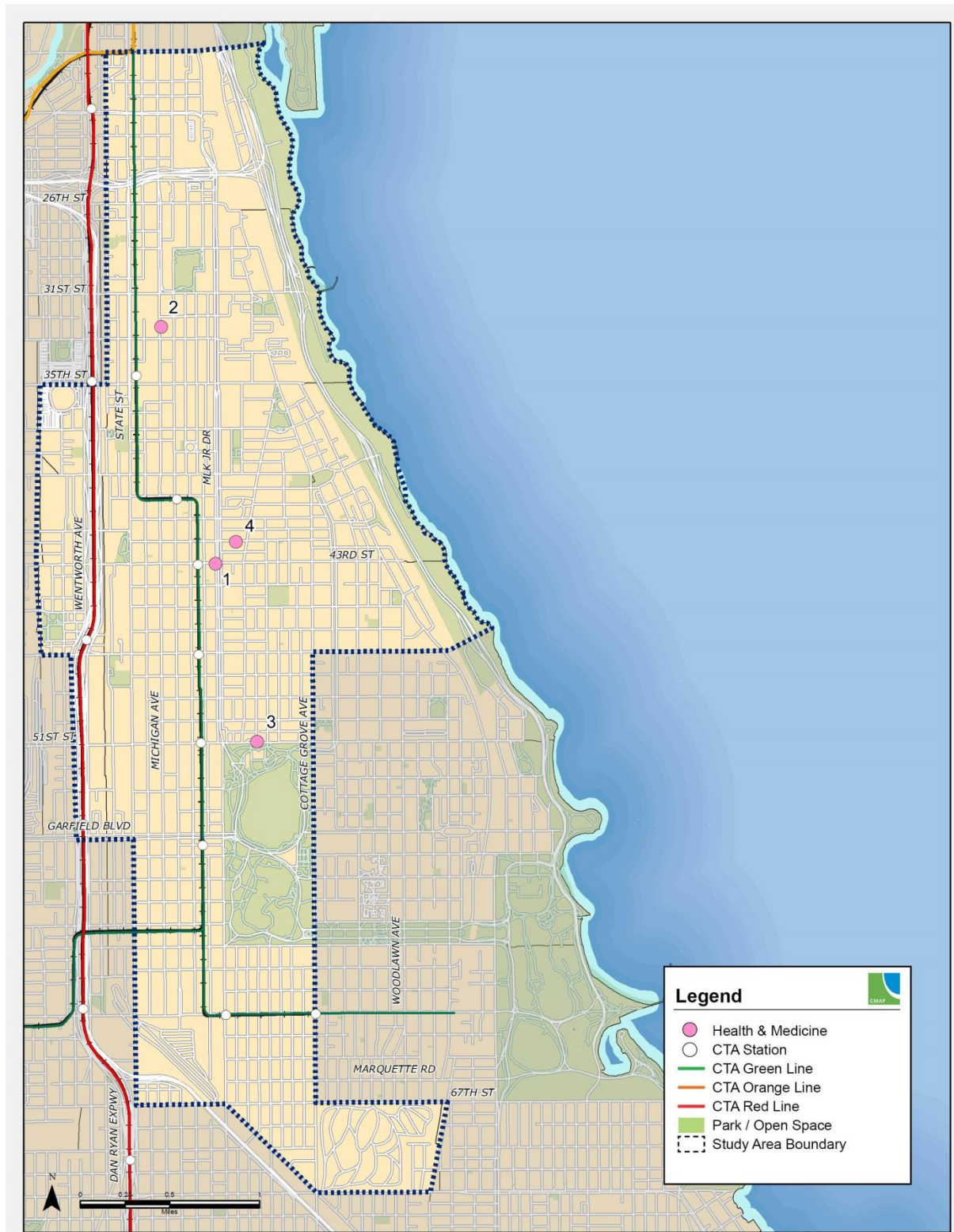


Table 5. Health and Medicine Heritage Assets

| MAP ID | Asset | Category | Description | Address | Zip Code |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| 1 | Dr. T. K. Lawless | Person | Lawless was a noted, African American dermatologist, and also the co-founder of Service Federal Savings. | 4300 S. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive | 60653 |
| 2 | Illinois College of Optometry | School | Established in 1872, the Illinois College of Optometry is the country's first and largest educational facility dedicated to training optometrists. | 3241 S. Michigan Avenue | 60616 |
| 3 | Provident Hospital | Hospital | Originally located at 29th Street and Dearborn Avenue, Provident was the first non-segregated hospital in the United States, providing medical care for Bronzeville residents, mainly African Americans. The hospital also trained Black doctors and nurses, who were generally denied access to white institutions. Provident was the site of one of the first open-heart surgeries, performed by Dr. Daniel Hale Williams in 1893. | 550 E. 51st Street | 60615 |
| 4 | Williams, Dr. Daniel Hale House | Historical Landmark | The home of Dr. Daniel Hale Williams. See Medicine #3 for more on Dr. Daniel Hale Williams. | 445 E. 42nd Street | 60653 |



Figure 7. Military Life Heritage Assets

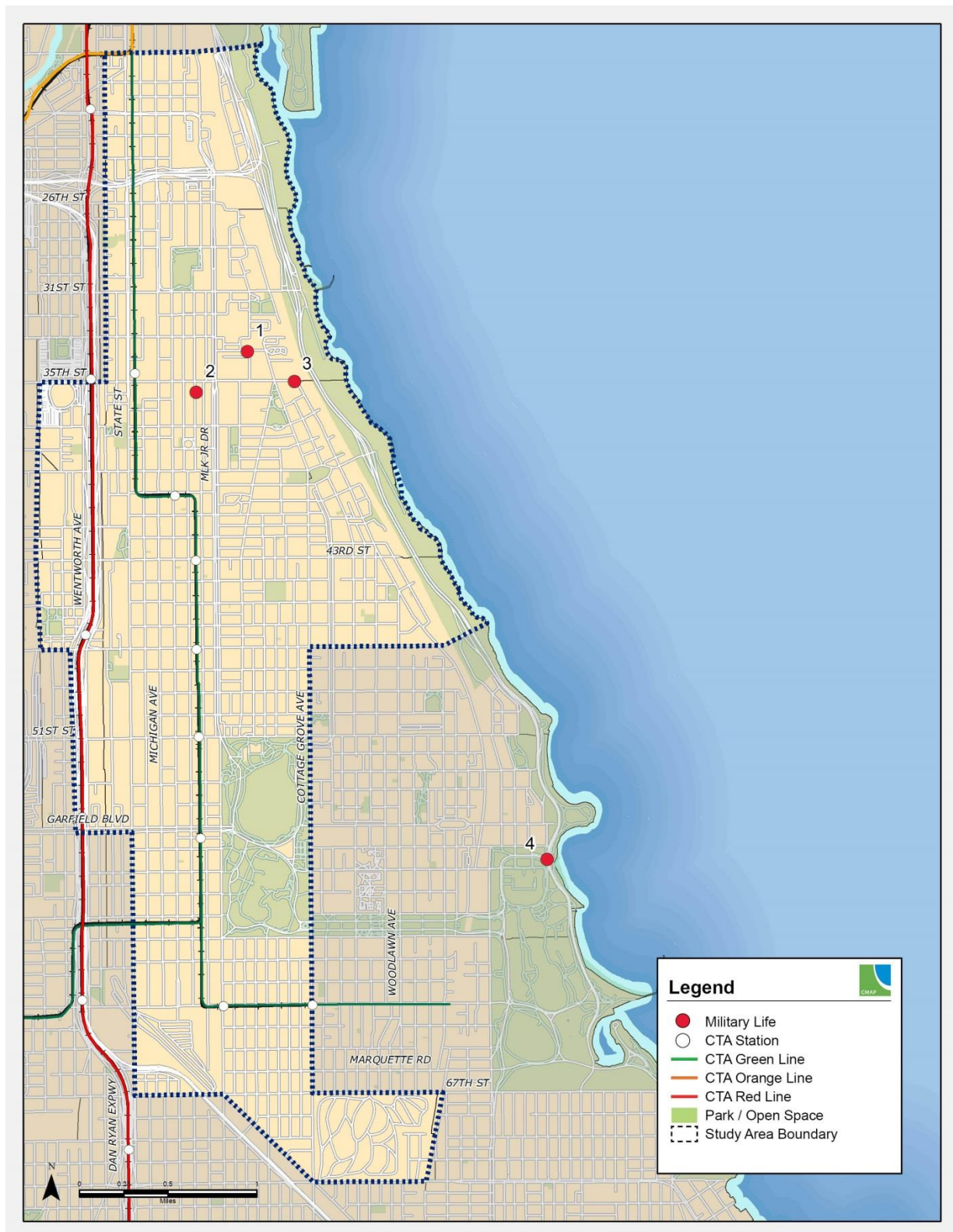


Table 6. Military Life Heritage Assets

| MAP ID | Asset | Category | Description | Address | Zip Code |
|--------|---|---------------------|--|--------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Camp Douglas | Historical Landmark | Camp Douglas was a Union Army prisoner-of-war camp for Confederate soldiers taken prisoner during the American Civil War. It was also a training and detention camp for Union soldiers. The camp takes its name from Illinois Senator Stephen Douglas, who had donated land adjacent to the site for the original University of Chicago. In the aftermath of the war, Camp Douglas eventually came to be noted for its poor conditions and death rate of between seventeen and twenty-three percent. | 515 E. 33rd Place | 60616 |
| 2 | Chicago Military Academy Bronzeville (Eighth Regiment Armory) | Historical Landmark | The "Fighting 8th" was an African-American volunteer regiment organized in 1898. It was later established as an infantry division of the Illinois National Guard. The Giles Avenue facility was the first armory in the United States built for an African-American military regiment. The "Fighting 8th" traces its roots to the formation of the volunteer Hannibal Guard militia in 1871. It later became a division of the Illinois National Guard and during World War I was incorporated into the 370th U.S. Infantry. After the armory closed in the early-1960s, it became the South Central Gymnasium. In 1999, following an extensive renovation, it was reopened as a public high school, the Chicago Military Academy Bronzeville. It is one of nine structures in the Black Metropolis-Bronzeville Historic District. | 3519 S. Giles Avenue | 60653 |
| 3 | St. Joseph Carondelet Child Care Center (Soldier's Home) | Historical Landmark | Chicago's last surviving building with a direct association to the Civil War, Soldiers' Home was constructed at the edge of the Camp Douglas prison camp through the efforts of a women's group. During the war, it was a hospital for convalescent soldiers; following the war, it served as a home for disabled Union Army veterans. William W. Boyington, the architect of the Old Chicago Water Tower, designed the building's earliest sections in an Italianate style. The structure has had several additions since then, most of them surrounding a common light well. The building most recently housed a daycare center operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph Carondelet, a Roman Catholic congregation of women. It is the current location of Cardinal Meyer Center of the Archdiocese of Chicago. | 739 E. 35th Street | 60616 |
| 4 | U-505 (IX C-U-BOAT) | Historical Landmark | Inside the Museum of Science and Industry stands the U-505, the only German submarine in the United States. This submarine was caught prowling the coast of West Africa in 1944, part of the German campaign to terrorize American and Allied shipping in the area. Depth charges from the USS Chatelain forced the U-boat out of hiding. It now serves educational purposes and stands as a national memorial to the 55,000 American sailors who gave their lives on the high seas in WWI and WWII. | 5700 S. Lake Shore Drive | 60637 |



Figure 8. Politics Heritage Assets



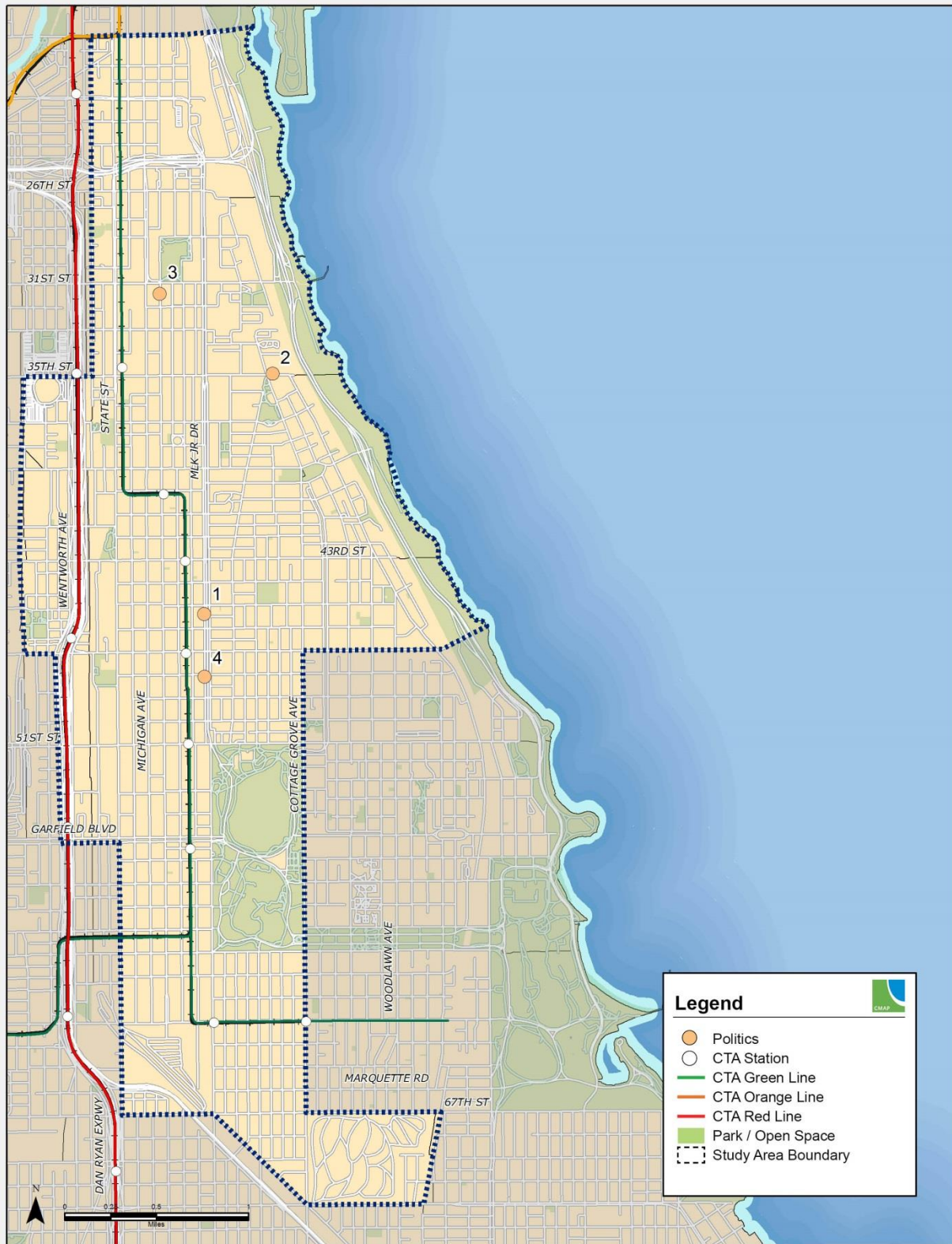


Table 7. Politics Heritage Assets

| MAP ID | Asset | Category | Description | Address | Zip Code |
|--------|---|---------------------|---|--|----------|
| 1 | DePriest, Oscar Stanton House | Historical Landmark | This, eight-flat apartment building served as the home of Oscar Stanton De Priest From 1929 to 1951. De Priest was the first post-Reconstruction African American elected to the United States Congress, as well as Chicago's first black alderman. The building was designated a National Historic Landmark on May 15, 1975. It is not currently open to the public. | 4536 S. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive | 60653 |
| 1 | Oscar DePriest | Person | De Priest was the first post-Reconstruction African American elected to the United States Congress, as well as Chicago's first black alderman. | 4536 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60653 |
| 2 | Douglas Tomb State Memorial | Historical Landmark | This scenic park on 35th Street is the burial site of distinguished statesman Stephen Arnold Douglas (1813-1861). Construction of the 96-foot-tall granite structure was begun in 1866 and completed in 1881. Three circular bases are topped by a 20-foot diameter octagonal mausoleum. Inside, a Vermont marble sarcophagus holds Douglas' remains, surmounted by a marble bust of the Senator. At the four main corners of the mausoleum, pedestals hold large bronze allegorical figures portraying "Illinois," "History," "Justice," and "Eloquence." Above the main base of the column are four bronze bas reliefs representing stages in "the advance of American civilization." Atop the 46-foot column is a nine-foot bronze statue of Douglas gazing over Lake Michigan. The grounds surrounding the Tomb are landscaped with numerous trees and flower beds. | 636 E. 35th Street | 60616 |
| 3 | Unity Hall (The Lakeside Landmark Club) | Historical Landmark | Originally built as the Lakeside Club, a Jewish social organization, this structure was renamed in 1917 when it became the headquarters of the Peoples Movement Club, a political organization headed by Oscar Stanton DePriest (1871-1951), the first African-American elected to the City Council and the first northern black elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. The building is a rare surviving 19th-century clubhouse structure, and is an excellent example of the type of architecture found in the community in the 1880's. Since the 1950's, it has been occupied by religious institutions. It is one of nine structures in the Black Metropolis-Bronzeville Historic District. | 3140 S. Indiana Avenue | 60616 |
| 4 | William Dawson | Person | Attaway was an African-American novelist, short story writer, essayist, songwriter, playwright, and screenwriter. See Arts and Culture #59 for further description. | 4806 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60615 |



Figure 9. Recreation and Professional Sports

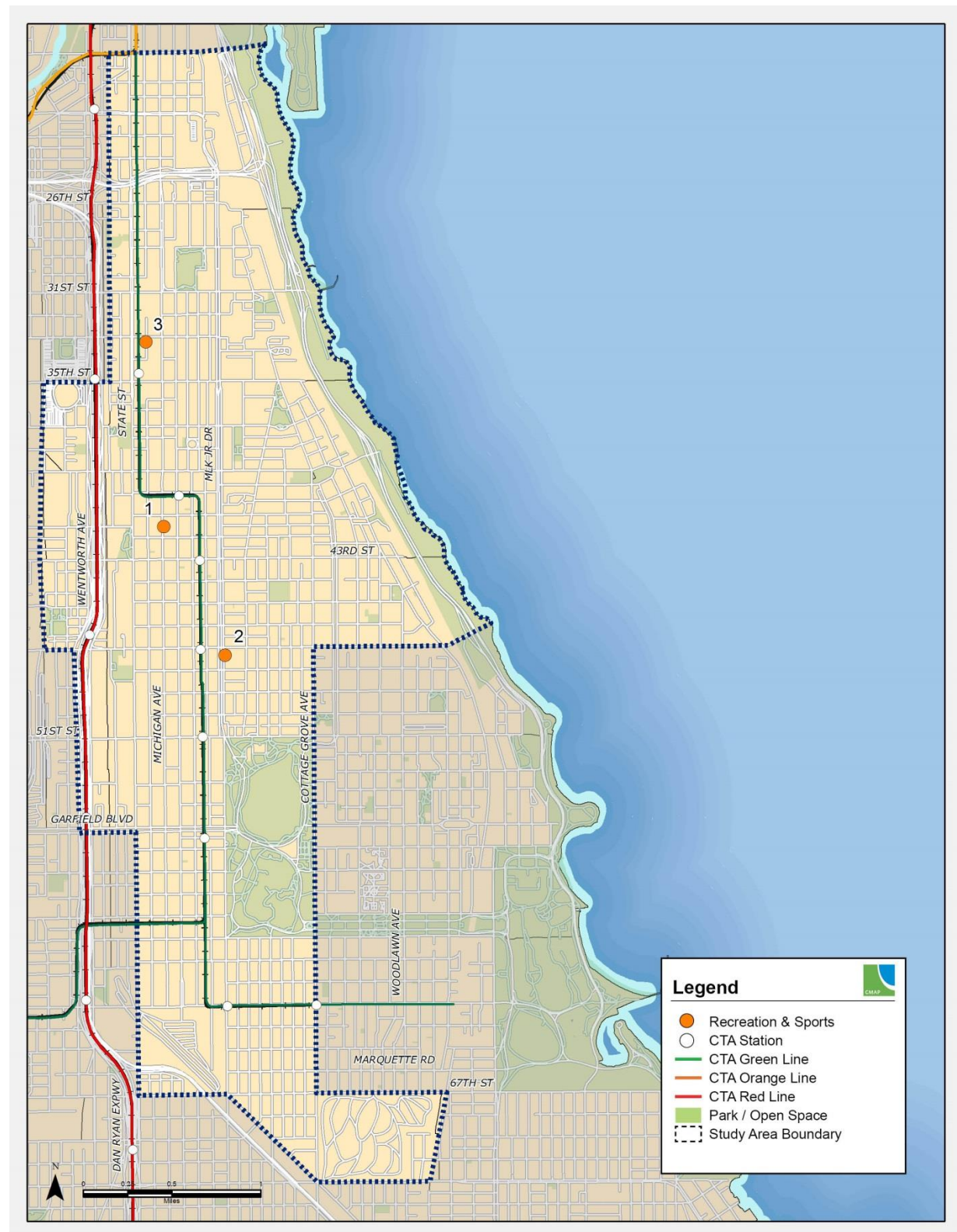


Table 8. Recreation and Professional Sports Heritage Assets

| MAP ID | Asset | Category | Description | Address | Zip Code |
|--------|---------------------------------------|----------|--|--|----------|
| 1 | Andrew "Rube" Foster | Person | Foster was an ace pitcher who played for the Leland Giants and the American Giants. He helped organize the Negro National Baseball League in 1920, and served as its president. Foster had a hand in almost all decisions relating to Negro baseball, and popularized the game among African Americans in the decades before integration of Major League Baseball. | 4131 S. Michigan Avenue | 60653 |
| 2 | Harlem Globetrotters (Abe Saperstein) | Person | The Harlem Globetrotters actually hail from the south side of Chicago, where a team of local basketball players, mostly from Wendell Phillips High School, was organized for exhibition matches at the newly-opened Savoy Ballroom in 1927. The Savoy Big Five, as the team was called, would eventually begin touring throughout Illinois, changing their name to the "Globe Trotters." Abe Saperstein became involved with the team, eventually shepherding the team through tours of Illinois and Iowa. He began to call the team the "New York Harlem Globe Trotters", hoping to capitalize on Harlem's identity as the capital of African American culture. After four decades, the Globetrotters played their first "home" game in Harlem in 1968. | 4733 S. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive | 60615 |
| 3 | Jack Johnson | Person | Johnson, nicknamed the Galveston Giant after the town of his birth, was the first African-American heavyweight-boxing champion of the world in 1910. nicknamed the Galveston Giant was an American boxer. Johnson started his professional career and made a home in Chicago. He also opened several businesses in Bronzeville. In his sporting prime, Johnson was considered the most famous African-American in the world. | 3344 S. Wabash Avenue | 60616 |



Figure 10. Religion and Social Services Heritage Assets

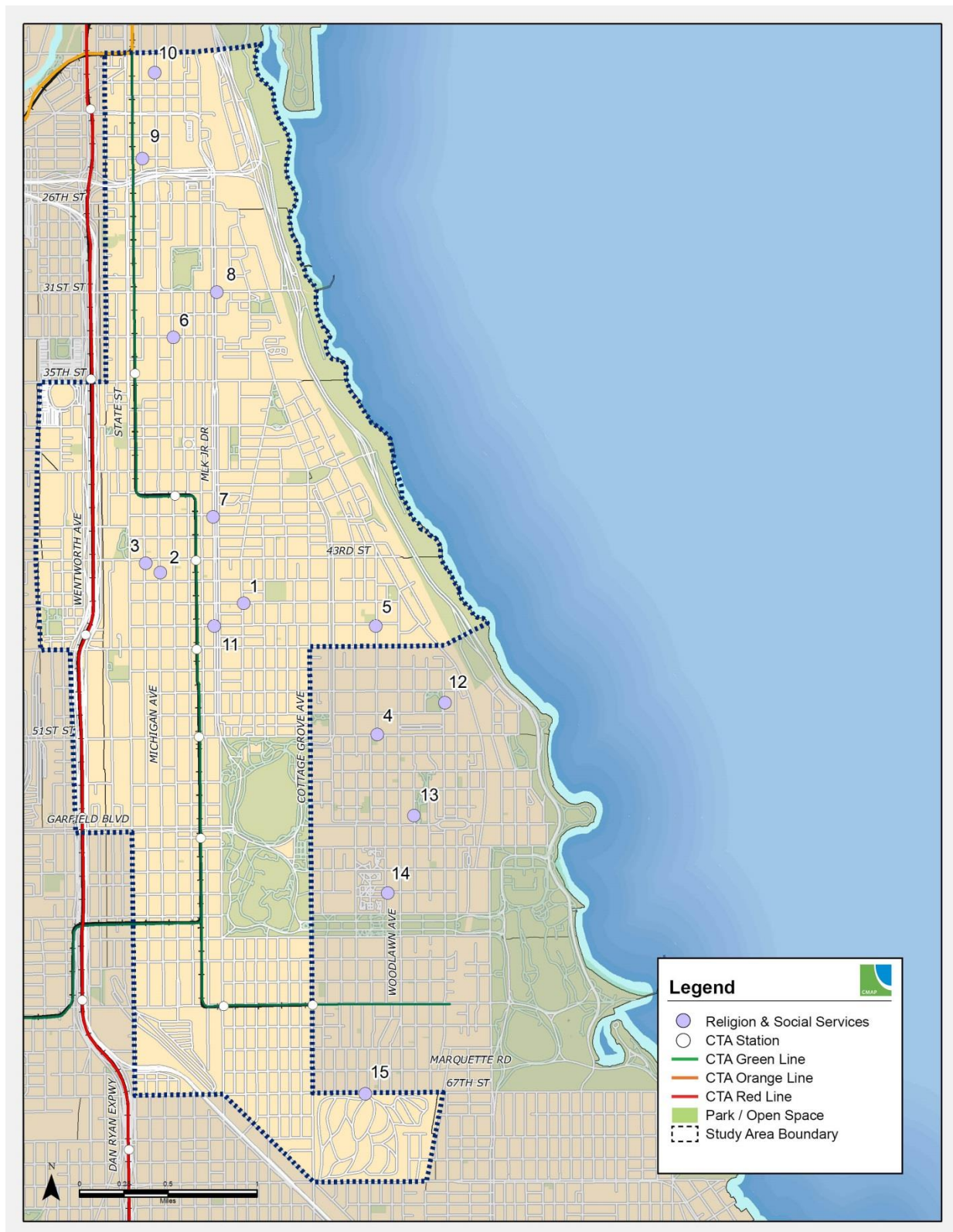


Table 9. Religion and Social Services Heritage Assets

| MAP ID | Asset | Category | Description | Address | Zip Code |
|--------|---|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Ebenezer Missionary Baptist (Isaiah Temple) | Historical Landmark | Built in 1899 as Isaiah Temple, one of Chicago's early Reform Judaism synagogues, this Classical Revival-style building is the last building designed by famed architect and engineer Dankmar Adler. It is long-admired for its distinctive form and fine acoustics and exhibits many characteristics associated with the work of Adler - who is best known for such works as the Auditorium Building and the Garrick Theater, both designed in partnership with Louis Sullivan. The building was purchased in 1921 by the congregation of the Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church. A decade later, the first modern gospel choir was formed at Ebenezer. Under the direction of musical pioneers Professor Theodore R. Frye, Roberta Martin, and Thomas Andrew Dorsey, himself known as the "Father of Gospel Music," the Church's groundbreaking gospel choir shaped American music history. The enthusiastic reception of gospel music at Ebenezer played a pivotal role establishing the careers of such legendary singers as Mahalia Jackson, Sallie Martin, Ruth Jones and Dinah Washington. | 4501 S. Vincennes Avenue | 60653 |
| 2 | Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist | Historical Landmark | This church houses one of the country's oldest African-American Christian Science congregations. The building's temple front, broad dome, and interior plan are handsome Classical Revival-style features. Derived from ancient Roman architecture, this style was popularized by the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. | 4359 S. Michigan Avenue | 60653 |
| 3 | First Church of Deliverance | Historical Landmark | Designed by the city's first African-American architect, Walter T. Bailey, this unique Art Moderne-style structure reflects the innovative character of the congregation that built it. First Church of Deliverance, founded by the Rev. Clarence H. Cobbs, became the first American church to broadcast its services live on radio, popularizing the sounds of gospel music to a larger audience. Another architect added the twin towers to the terra cotta facade in 1946. It was designated a Chicago landmark in 1954. | 4315 S. Wabash Avenue | 60653 |
| 4 | K.A.M Isaiah Israel Temple | Historical Landmark | This building, based on Byzantine-style design precedents, houses the oldest Jewish congregation in Chicago. The first Jewish settlers in the city organized Kehilath Anshe Maariv in 1847; Isaiah Israel had its roots in the city's second Jewish congregation, which was founded in 1852. In 1971, the two merged to form K.A.M. Isaiah Israel Temple. | 1100 E. Hyde Park Boulevard | 60615 |



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|---|---|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------|
| 5 | Kenwood Evangelical Church | Historical Landmark | Kenwood Evangelical Church (also known as Kenwood United Church of Christ) is a historic church building at 4600-4608 South Greenwood Avenue in Chicago. The Romanesque building was constructed in 1887 and added to the National Register of Historic Historic Landmarks in 1991. | 4608 S. Greenwood Avenue | 60653 |
| 6 | Mahalia Jackson | Person | Jackson is a world-renowned gospel artist. She released her first recording, "Move On Up A Little Higher," in 1934. She was a protégé, and eventual collaborator with Thomas A. Dorsey at Pilgrim Baptist Church. Mahalia Jackson also would play an active role in the Civil Rights Movement. | 3301 S. Indiana Avenue | 60616 |
| 6 | Pilgrim Baptist Church (Kehilath Anshe Ma'ariv Synagogue) | Historical Landmark | The decorative and planning skills of architect Louis H. Sullivan, along with the engineering abilities of Dankmar Adler, are embodied in the strong masonry forms of this building, which is embellished with terra-cotta panels of intricate foliage designs. The dramatic interior of the church contains similar ornament. Built as Kehilath Anshe Ma' ariv synagogue, the building has housed the Pilgrim Baptist Church since 1922. During the 1930s, this congregation and its longtime music director, Thomas A. Dorsey, were instrumental in the development of gospel music. Among those who sang here were Mahalia Jackson, Sallie Martin, James Cleveland, and the Edwin Hawkins Singers. | 3301 S. Indiana Avenue | 60616 |
| 6 | Thomas A. Dorsey | Person | Revered as "The Father of Gospel Music," Dorsey began his career as a blues musician, but after turning to religion, melded blues with jazz to create new style of music known as "gospel." He was the music director at Pilgrim Baptist Church. The style became enormously popular in African-American churches across the country. | 3301 S. Indiana Avenue | 60616 |
| 7 | Metropolitan Community Church | Church | Metropolitan Community Church was established in 1920. At one time, it had over 9,000 members. | 4106 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60653 |
| 8 | Olivet Baptist Church (formerly First Baptist Church) | Church | Founded in 1850 as the first African American Baptist church in Chicago, Olivet Baptist Church as occupied this structure since 1917. Congregants who were recent migrants were encouraged to support local businesses as a means to improve economic conditions for African-Americans living in Chicago. First Baptist Church originally constructed their building in 1875. During the 1920s, over 10,000 African-Americans belonged to Olivet Baptist, making it the largest Black Baptist congregation in America and the world at the time. | 3101 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60616 |



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| 9 | Quinn Chapel of the AME Church | Historical Landmark | This church houses Chicago's oldest African-American congregation, which traces its origins back to 1844, when seven individuals formed a nondenominational prayer group that met in the house of one of its members. In 1847, the group organized as a congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Named for Bishop William P. Quinn, the church played an important role in the city's abolitionist movement. After the Chicago Fire of 1871 destroyed the original church, the congregation met for many years in temporary locations. The congregation purchased the present site in 1890, and the current church is a reminder of the late-19th century character of the area. | 2401 S. Wabash Avenue | 60616 |
| 10 | Second Presbyterian Church | Historical Landmark | When this Gothic Revival-style church was designed--by a prominent New York architect-- the surrounding streets, including Prairie Avenue, one block east, were lined with the homes of wealthy Chicagoans. Members of the congregation included the Glessners, the Pullmans, and the widow of President Abraham Lincoln. A fire in 1900 destroyed much of the church, but it was reconstructed under the supervision of architect Howard Van Doren Shaw. The interior decorations include stained-glass windows by Louis Comfort Tiffany. | 1936 S. Michigan Avenue | 60616 |
| 11 | Sinai Temple | Church | Sinai Temple once housed the oldest Reform Congregation in the world. It now houses Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church, an African-American congregation. | 4600 S Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive | 60653 |
| 12 | St. Paul & The Redeemer Episcopal Church | Church | The Church of St. Paul and the Redeemer was created in 1968 by the merger of two neighboring parishes in the Hyde Park and Kenwood neighborhoods of Chicago. St. Paul's was founded in 1859 in the new town of Kenwood, which by the turn of the century had been annexed by Chicago, together with Hyde Park. In 1889, St. Paul's established The Church of the Redeemer in nearby Hyde Park. In 1956, St. Paul's building was destroyed by a spectacular fire. The current church building was completed in 1958. In 1968, the Church of the Redeemer sold its property and moved six blocks north to join St. Paul's. | 4951 S. Dorchester Avenue | 60615 |
| 13 | St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church & Convent | Historical Landmark | St. Thomas is the first Catholic Church to be built in the US in the modern style. It is the third Catholic church of this name to occupy the 55th Street and Kimbark Avenue site. The first constructed of wood in 1869. St. Thomas the Apostle Church and Convent was granted National Historic Landmark Status in 1979. | 5472 S. Kimbark Avenue | 60615 |



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|----|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|-------|
| 14 | Swift Hall / Bond Chapel / Swift Theological Seminary | Historical Landmark | Swift Hall contains lecture halls, seminar rooms, faculty offices, a student-run coffee shop, a commons, and administrative offices - all associated with the Divinity School at the University of Chicago. The lecture hall was formerly the home of the Divinity Library, before its holdings were consolidated into the central research library, the Joseph Regenstein Library. Joseph Bond Chapel is the worship space for the Divinity School and various campus ministries at the University. Both Swift Hall and Bond Chapel, connected by a characteristic stone cloister, were designed by the architects Coolidge and Hodgdon at the end of the Gothic revival period in America. The Chapel was given by Mrs. Joseph Bond in memory of her husband, a former Trustee of the Baptist Theological Union, the predecessor institution of the Divinity School at University of Chicago. | 1025 E. 58th Street | 60637 |
| 15 | Oak Woods Cemetery | Cemetery | Oak Woods Cemetery is the resting place of many prominent Chicagoans, including many of the City's African American celebrities. It also holds the remains of between four and six thousand Confederate soldiers, prisoners who died at Camp Douglas. These bodies had originally been buried at City Cemetery but were exhumed and reburied together in a mass grave at Oak Woods. A monument known as the Confederate Mound was erected in their memory. | 1035 E. 67th Street | 60637 |



Figure 11. Social Activism and Civil Rights Heritage Assets

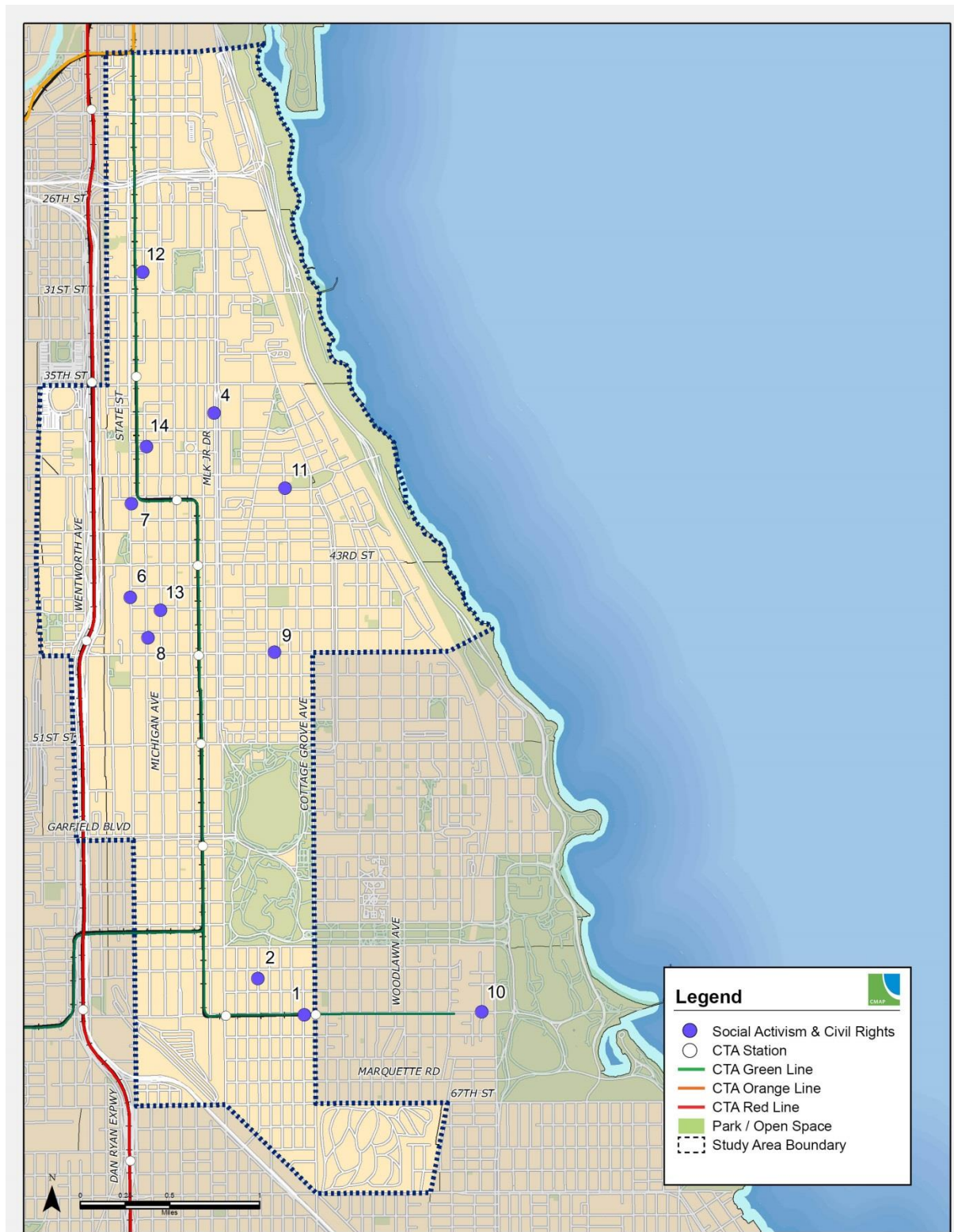


Table 10. Social Activism and Civil Rights Heritage Assets

| MAP ID | Asset | Category | Description | Address | Zip Code |
|--------|---|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------|
| 1 | Bessie Coleman (library named in her honor) | Person | Coleman was the first female pilot of African American descent, and the first person of African American descent to hold an international pilot license. In 1915, at the age of 23, she moved to Chicago, Illinois, where she lived with her brothers and she worked at the White Sox Barber Shop as a manicurist. She was intrigued by stories from pilots returning home from World War I about flying during the war. However, her ambition to fly was hindered by the fact that no flight school in America would grant her admission. With financial backing from Robert S. Abbott and Jesse Binga, she was able to get training abroad. She became a media sensation when she returned to the United States, performing in airshows and exhibitions throughout the country. One such performance was held at Chicago's Checkerboard Airdrome (now Chicago Midway Airport). | 731 E. 63rd Street | 60637 |
| 2 | Carl Hansberry House, Hansberry v. Lee Supreme Court Decision | Historical Landmark (pending) | Hansberry was a real estate broker, inventor and political activist. He was also the father of award-winning playwright Lorraine Hansberry and the great-grandfather of actress Taye Hansberry. When his youngest child was eight, Hansberry bought a house in the Washington Park subdivision of Chicago that was restricted to whites. Along with intense local resistance, the Kenwood Improvement Association filed a mandatory injunction for the Hansberry family to vacate their home. The order was granted by a Circuit Court judge and upheld on appeal by the Illinois Supreme Court. Hansberry challenged the ruling, which led to the landmark U. S. Supreme Court case Hansberry v. Lee (1940). In a unanimous opinion rendered November 12, 1940, the court rejected the specific restrictive covenant impacting the Hansberry family, although they failed to rule on the constitutionality of restrictive residential covenants in general. Hansberry moved his family to Mexico where he died in 1946. He is buried at the Burr Oak Cemetery. The family's experience with racial segregation would serve as the inspiration for his daughter Lorraine Hansberry's award-winning play, A Raisin in the Sun | 6140 S. Rhodes Avenue | 60637 |
| 3 | Earl B. Dickerson | Person | Earl B. Dickerson was the first Black graduate from the University of Chicago Law School. A prominent African American attorney, community activist and business executive who successfully argued before the U. S. Supreme Court in Hansberry v. Lee. | 1319 S. State Street | 60605 |



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|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 4 | Ferdinand L. Barnett | Person | Barnett was among a group of black leaders that emerged in Chicago at the close of the 19th century. Barnett, an attorney, established Chicago's first black newspaper, the Conservator, and used the outlet to advocate for black solidarity and militancy. Barnett married Ida B. Wells, a southern activist and investigative journalist whose pioneering work documenting lynching led to a national campaign against the practice, in 1895. She moved to Chicago and married Barnett in 1895. Wells became an important figure in movements for voting rights and social services for Chicago's black residents. She would also play a key role in the 1900 conference that established the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). From 1919-1930, Barnett and Wells made their home at 3624 S. Grand Boulevard, as the current Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive was then called, in the Douglas community. | 3624 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60653 |
| 4 | Wells-Barnett, Ida B. House | Historical Landmark | From 1919 to 1930, this was the home of journalist and civil-rights activist Ida Bell Wells and her lawyer-journalist husband, Ferdinand Lee Barnett. Wells' outspoken criticism--in her weekly newspaper columns--of lynching and mob violence stirred the nation, and brought international attention to racially motivated brutality. This residence, incorporates elements of the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles of architecture. | 3624 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60653 |
| 5 | National Public Housing Museum | Museum | In 2006, a cross-section of Chicagoans came together to preserve and transform the only remaining building of the historic Jane Addams Homes on the Near West Side. The three-story brick building at 1322-24 West Taylor opened in 1938 as the first federal government housing project in Chicago. It housed hundreds of families over six decades, and has sat vacant since 2002. When it opens in 2013, the museum will be the first cultural institution in the United States dedicated to interpreting the American experience in public housing. | 1322 W. Taylor Street | 60607 |
| 6 | Robert Taylor Homes | Housing | The Robert Taylor Homes was a Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) public housing project located in the Bronzeville neighborhood on the South Side of Chicago, on State Street between Pershing Road (39th Street) and 54th Street alongside the Dan Ryan Expressway. | 4448 S. State Street | 60609 |



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|----|--|---------------------|---|-----------------------|-------|
| 7 | Roberts Temple Church of God in Christ | Historical Landmark | Roberts Temple was the site of Emmitt Till's funeral and visitation in 1955. Till's death, pictures from the open-casket visitation, and reports of tens of thousands who came to pay their respects galvanized public opinion in support of the civil-rights movement. Roberts Temple was the first Church of God in Christ church established in Chicago and is considered the "Mother Church" in Northern Illinois for this denomination. It was established in 1916 by Elder William Roberts and occupied existing buildings at 3033 S. State St., 31st and LaSalle, and 37th and Federal before starting the construction of its own building at the present location in 1922. Till's mother requested that the church be used for the funeral and visitation after a smaller visitation at a local funeral home had attracted over 5,000 mourners. | 4021 S. State Street | 60609 |
| 8 | Rosenwald Apartment Building | Historical Landmark | Built by: Year built: 1929 This grouping of five-story structures was built in 1929 as low-cost housing, with the financial assistance of Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears Roebuck & Co. Although the complex was rehabilitated in the 1980s, it has been vacant for several years. The complex was listed on the National Trust's "Eleven Most Endangered" list in 2003. Although it is listed on the National Register of Historic landmarks, buildings, or sites, it is not protected as a local landmark. From http://www.landmarks.org/chicago_watch_2005_10.htm The singer Nat "King" Cole lived there, as did the poet Gwendolyn Brooks and the music producer Quincy Jones. In July of 2012, Chicago's Community Development Commission is scheduled to consider a developer's request to use up to \$25 million in TIF funding as part of a \$110 million renovation of the complex. From http://featuresblogs.chicagotribune.com/theskyline/2012/07/the-singer-nat-king-cole-lived-there-as-did-the-poet-gwendolyn-brooks-and-the-music-producer-quincy-jones-but-the-blocklon.html (recent) | 4625 S. Wabash Avenue | 60653 |
| 9 | Sims Corner "Wall of Respect" | | A community mural covers one wall of this long-serving barber shop on 47th Street. The "Wall of Respect" honors African Americans of distinction, both locally and globally. | 618 E. 47th Street | 60653 |
| 10 | The Woodlawn Organization | Resource | In 1960, South Side residents, local clergy, and businessmen formed what would become The Woodlawn Organization (T.W.O). T.W.O was heavily influenced by the theories and tactics of radical community organizer Saul Alinsky. The group aggressively confronted neighborhood issues including substandard, segregated housing; bad business practices; high unemployment; community health concerns; inadequate city services; and other persistent social problems. | 1516 E. 63rd Street | 60637 |



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|----|------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------|-------|
| 11 | Abraham Lincoln Center | Historical Landmark | The building is now part of Northeastern Illinois. It was formerly a Unitarian Church and Settlement House. Lincoln Center, a social service agency that also occupied the building for a time, moved to 38th and Cottage Grove Avenue. | 700 E. Oakwood Boulevard | 60653 |
| 12 | Chicago Urban League | Resource | Established in 1916, the League helped thousands of Blacks during the Great Migration through social services. Today it continues to work for economic, educational and social progress for African Americans and promotes strong, sustainable communities through advocacy, collaboration and innovation. | 3032 S. Wabash Avenue | 60616 |
| 13 | Chicago Urban League | Resource | Established in 1916, the League helped thousands of Blacks during the Great Migration through social services. Today it continues to work for economic, educational and social progress for African Americans and promotes strong, sustainable communities through advocacy, collaboration and innovation. | 4510 S. Michigan Avenue | 60653 |
| 14 | Wabash Avenue YMCA | Historical Landmark | An important center of community life, this Young Men's Christian Association facility also provided housing and job training for new arrivals from the South during the "Great Migration" of African-Americans in the first decades of the 20th century. A notable aspect of the building's diverse history was the founding here, in 1915, of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, one of the first groups devoted to African-American studies. The building was expanded to the south in 1945. It closed as a YMCA in the late 1970's. It is one of nine structures in the Black Metropolis-Bronzeville Historic District. | 3763 S. Wabash Avenue | 60653 |



Figure 12. Urban Design

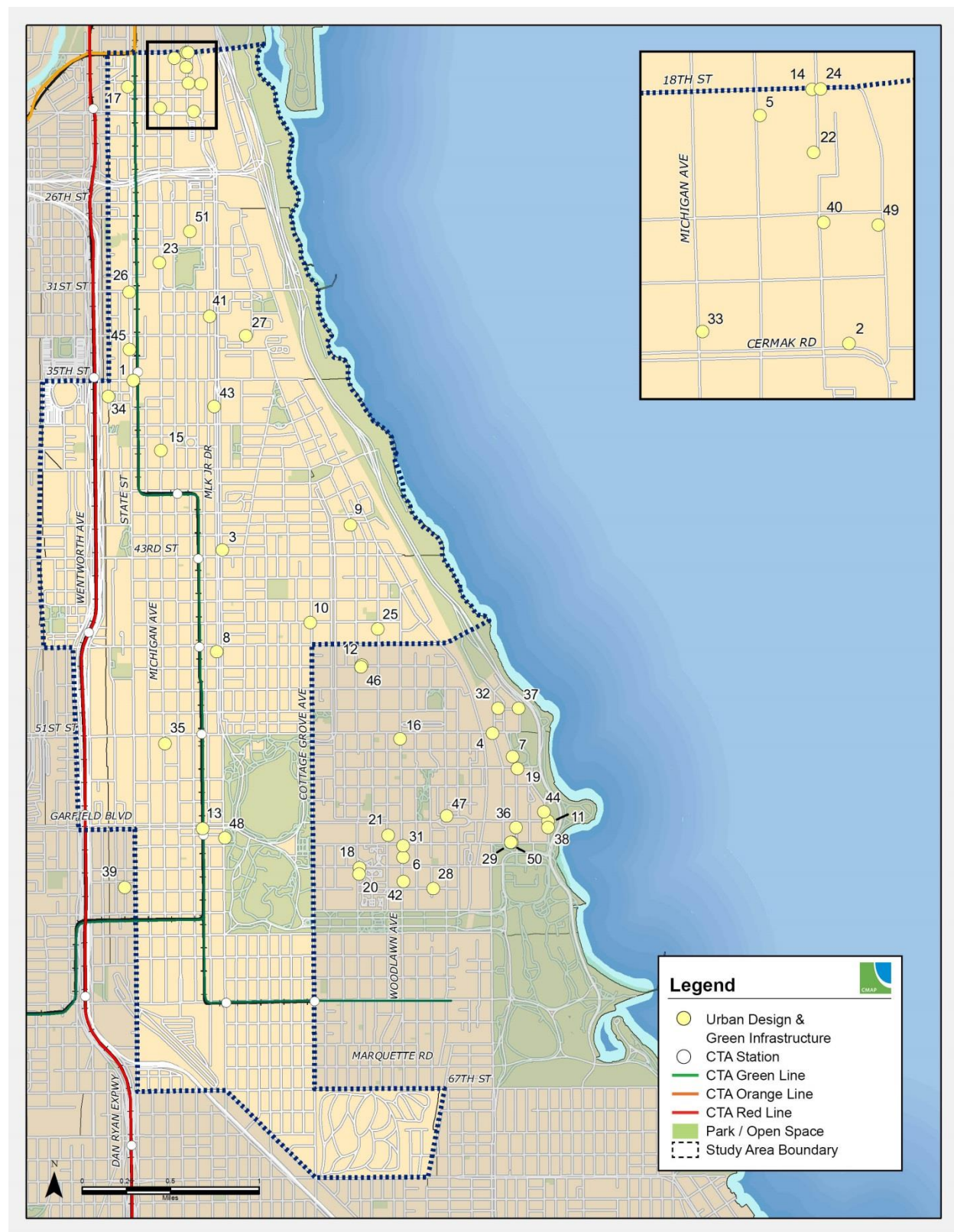


Table 11. Urban Design and Green Infrastructure Heritage Assets

| MAP ID | Asset | Category | Description | Address | Zip Code |
|--------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | 35th Street Elevated Station | Transportation Facility | The Garfield Boulevard "L" Station, part of Chicago's original "Alley L," is one of the oldest intact elevated rail stations in the United States. The Alley L-so-called because it ran above the alley between State Street and Wabash Avenue-was originally built to service the City's South Side residents, but the line was quickly extended south to Jackson Park in order to provide direct access to the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. The Garfield Boulevard Station was built as part of that expansion in 1892. The station and its steel overpass spanning Garfield Boulevard are a unique remaining part of the Alley L, now part of the Chicago Transit Authority's Green Line. While most of the elevated line ran above the alley and therefore required little architectural detail, the ornamental steel overpass here was designed to complement the landscaped boulevard below and serve as a gateway to the surrounding Washington Park community. | 3501 S. State Street | 60609 |
| 2 | American Book Company | Historical Landmark | Topped with a visually-distinctive tower, the American Book Company Building is prominently sited on the city's Near South Side. The handsome five-story brick industrial building was built in 1912 as the Midwest offices, warehouse and distribution center of the American Book Company, a nationally-prominent New York textbook publisher. The American Book Company Building exemplifies the importance of the publishing industry to the economic history of Chicago. The building features finely-crafted, classically-influenced details in brick, limestone, and terra cotta. The interior includes a handsome Arts and Crafts style lobby. Its architect, Nelson Max Dunning, was a prolific Chicago architect during the 1920s, designing, among other buildings, a number of institutional buildings including the Lakeshore Athletic Club. | 330 E. Cermak Road | 60616 |
| 3 | Belmonte Flats | Historical Landmark | On National Registry. | 4257 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60653 |
| 4 | Chicago Beach Hotel | Historical Landmark | The Chicago Beach Hotel was located in the Indian Village neighborhood of the Kenwood community area of Chicago. It was one of many speculative hotels built to accommodate the Columbian Exposition of 1893. Many Chicagoans of high social standing became residents and members. The building had private access to the beach until 1915 when the city created an adjacent bathhouse. During World War II it was commandeered by the military and served as Gardiner General Hospital. After the war the building served as the 5th Army Headquarters. It was demolished following the war. Now, the Regents Park apartments are located on the property. | 5100 S. Cornell Avenue | 60615 |



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|---|------------------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------|
| 5 | Clarke, Henry B. House | Historical Landmark | This is one of Chicago's oldest buildings and the best surviving example of the Greek Revival style, which was fashionable in the early 19th century. The original owner was Henry B. Clarke, a wealthy hardware dealer, who died in 1849; thereafter, the building became known as the "Widow Clarke's house." It was moved from its former location in the 4500-block of South Wabash, to its current site in 1977, where it is part of the Prairie Avenue District. | 1827 S. Indiana Avenue | 60616 |
| 6 | Compton, Arthur Holly, House | Historical Landmark | From the late 1920s to 1945, this was the residence of Arthur H. Compton (1892-1962), the distinguished physicist who, while at the University of Chicago, discovered the "Compton Effect," proving that light has both a particle aspect and a wave aspect, for which he received the 1927 Nobel Prize in Physics. | 5637 S. Woodlawn Avenue | 60637 |
| 7 | East Park Towers | Historical Landmark | As one of a series of hotel apartment buildings erected in the Hyde Park area between 1918 and 1929, the East Park Towers rises 10 stories and is an irregular U-shaped red-brick building with terra cotta trim. The pie-shaped lot on which this building is located dictated the use of angled corners on its two major wings. William P. Doerr designed the predominantly Georgian style building using applied classical columns, Palladian windows at the first level and terra cotta quoins along various vertical bays. Mission style influence is represented by the terra cotta trim on the parapet. Other features include a series of balconies running up the center bay of the south wing and a horizontal brick and terra cotta belt course at the top level. The 53rd Street facade is lined with several shops while the rest of the levels contain apartment units. | 5236 S. Hyde Park Boulevard | 60615 |
| 8 | Elam, Melissa Ann, House | Historical Landmark | Elam House is a chateausque-style house built in 1903 by Henry L. Newhouse, and later purchased by Melissia Ann Elam. Ms. Elam, a daughter of Missouri slaves who moved to Chicago after Emancipation, recognized the need for housing and guidance for the many single, African American girls migrating to Chicago. She opened the Elam Home for Working Women and Girls in 1920, operating out of a house on Champlain before moving to a larger space on King Drive. Between the 1930s and the 1950s, Elam Home often housed over 30 women and girls at a time, and served as a civic and cultural center for African American women. Elam House's last residents left in the 1970's, and the property is now used by Centers for New Horizons, a non-profit social service agency. It was designated a Chicago Landmark on March 21, 1979. | 4726 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60615 |



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|----|--|---------------------|--|------------------------------|-------|
| 9 | Eliel, Mathilde House | Historical Landmark | One of the few surviving examples of the small residential projects that made up the early work of Dankmar Adler and Louis H. Sullivan. The studied simplicity of the facade anticipates the famous firm's later, more well-known contributions to modern architecture, such as the Auditorium Building. This house was built as the residence of Mathilde Eliel, a schoolteacher who was a cousin of Adler's. | 4122 S. Ellis Avenue | 60653 |
| 10 | Engine Company 45, Truck 15 | Historical Landmark | Trimmed in terra cotta, this distinctive firehouse is ornamented with Classical-style details including shields decorated with various firefighting tools. It was built during an important period of growth for Chicago that resulted in the construction of some of the City's most ornate firehouses. Through their history and architecture historic Chicago firehouses like this one represent evolving ideas about the firehouse and fire protection in the City over time. | 4600 S. Cottage Grove Avenue | 60653 |
| 11 | Flamingo-on-the-Lake Apartments | Historical Landmark | The Flamingo was originally built with 144 apartments and 16 hotel rooms in 1927, it has a large outdoor pool, and is 18 stories tall. It and the adjacent building, The Promontory Apartments, a condominium designed by Mies van der Rohe are the furthest east buildings in Hyde Park. The Flamingo Apartments are immediately opposite to the lakefront park which has direct access to Promontory Point and the Lake Shore Bike Path via the 55th Street pedestrian underpass under Lake Shore Drive. | 5500 S. Shore Drive | 60637 |
| 12 | Flower, Eldredge M. House | Historical Landmark | Constructed after 1940. | 1020 E. 48th Street | 60615 |
| 13 | Garfield Boulevard "L" Station (51st Street Station) | Historical Landmark | The Garfield Boulevard "L" Station, part of Chicago's original "Alley L," is one of the oldest intact elevated rail stations in the United States. The Alley L-so-called because it ran above the alley between State Street and Wabash Avenue-was originally built to service the City's South Side residents, but the line was quickly extended south to Jackson Park in order to provide direct access to the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. The Garfield Boulevard Station was built as part of that expansion in 1892. The station and its steel overpass spanning Garfield Boulevard are a unique remaining part of the Alley L, now part of the Chicago Transit Authority's Green Line. While most of the elevated line ran above the alley and therefore required little architectural detail, the ornamental steel overpass here was designed to complement the landscaped boulevard below and serve as a gateway to the surrounding Washington Park community. | 319 E. Garfield Boulevard | 60637 |



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|----|----------------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|-------|
| 14 | Glessner, John J., House | Historical Landmark | A mature design by renowned architect Henry Hobson Richardson, Glessner House is famous for its site development, innovative floor plan, and rugged Romanesque Revival-style facade. A reminder of what Prairie Avenue looked like when it was home to some of the city's finest mansions, the Glessner House is the only remaining Chicago building by this Boston-based architect. The building was designed for John J. Glessner, an executive with the International Harvester Company. It now contains a house museum, which is part of the Prairie Avenue District. | 1800 S. Prairie Avenue | 60616 |
| 15 | Griffiths, John W. Mansion | Historical Landmark | The Griffiths-Burroughs House has significance for both its architecture and its history. It remains as a surviving grandly-scaled mansion along South Michigan Avenue and exemplifies the avenue's 19th-century development as one of Chicago's premier residential streets. The house was designed by noted Chicago architect Solon S. Beman, the architect of the planned company town of Pullman, in the Chateausque architectural style, which was popular for high style mansions during the last quarter of the 19th century. The house was constructed as the residence of building contractor John W. Griffiths. After Griffiths's death in 1937, and with the demographic changes that had seen the surrounding Douglas neighborhood become largely African-American, the house acquired new social and institutional uses. It first housed the Quincy Club, a social club for Black railroad workers and their families. Then, in 1961, the house became the first home of the DuSable Museum of African-American History, founded by husband-and-wife Charles and Dr. Margaret T. Burroughs and originally called the Ebony Museum of Negro History. The DuSable Museum occupied the building for its first 12 years until 1973, when it moved into the former South Park Commission headquarters in Washington Park. | 3806 S. Michigan Avenue | 60653 |
| 16 | Heller, Isadore H., House | Historical Landmark | A significant turning point in the work of famed architect Frank Lloyd Wright, this design helped introduce a new aesthetic that was to culminate in the now-famous Prairie School style. Here, Wright abandons the more picturesque and traditional styles of the day, substituting his own strongly geometric style along with the decorative richness of his mentor and former employer, Louis Sullivan. The decorative frieze was executed by sculptor Richard Bock. This building was designed for Isidore H. Heller, a meatpacker. | 5132 S. Woodlawn Avenue | 60615 |



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|----|--|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------|
| 17 | Hilliard, Raymond M. Center Historic District | Historical Landmark | The Raymond Hilliard Homes (also called Center) was a Chicago Housing Authority complex located on the near south side of Chicago, containing two 16-stories round towers for elderly housing and two 18-story curved towers for low-income family housing. Supporting 756 dwelling units, the complex included lawns, playgrounds, and an open air theater. It has since been renovated by the private sector and converted to mixed-income housing, still with a significant lower income population. It is also now listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1997, recognized for exceptional design. Hilliard's architect was Bertrand Goldberg, also designer of the Marina City on the north bank of the Chicago River. He designed the Hilliard buildings to be supported by their exteriors. This left interior areas for common space, an intentional design meant to foster community among public housing residents. | 2030 S. State Street | 60616 |
| 18 | Hitchcock, Charles Hall | Historical Landmark | Charles Hitchcock Hall, built in 1901, is one of the oldest dormitories associated with the University of Chicago. It is built in a Collegiate Gothic style, like neighboring Snell Hall and most of the University of Chicago's campus, but has many Prairie School elements, such as stone corn husks instead of gargoyles and flat-roofed instead of gabled dormers. | 1009 E. 57th Street | 60637 |
| 19 | Hotel Del Prado | Historical Landmark | The Hotel del Prado, erected in 1918, shows a transition from Beaux Arts to early Art Deco with terra cotta Native American head dresses decorating the top of the 10-story building. Like many hotels, the Hotel del Prado was created with an H-plan to maximize window space in its 198 apartments. Oddly enough, the main entrance faces South Hyde Park instead of the lakefront. The arcaded base, originally holding retail establishments, features large Palladian windows. Since 1918, two of the windows have been filled with glass block and most of the doors have been changed, but the remainder of the building remains relatively unchanged. | 5307 S. Hyde Park Boulevard | 60615 |
| 20 | Jones, George Herbert Laboratory RM 405 | Historical Landmark | The George Herbert Jones Laboratory is a facility at the University of Chicago, built in 1928-1929 as an instructional space for the university's staff of research chemists and graduate students in chemistry. As part of the U.S. War Department's Manhattan Project, University of Chicago chemists working under Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg began to study the newly manufactured radioactive element, plutonium. Room 405 was the site where, for the first time, a trace quantity of this new element was isolated and measured in September 1942. This procedure enabled chemists to determine the new element's atomic weight. Room 405 of the building was named a National Historic Landmark in May 1967. | 5747 S. Ellis Avenue | 60637 |



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|----|--|---------------------|---|---------------------------|-------|
| 21 | Keck-Gottschalk-Keck Apartments | Historical Landmark | Designed as a residence for architects William and George Fred Keck and professor Louis Gottschalk, this three-flat is one of the city's earliest examples of modern architecture that was associated with the International Style. Its living floors are Historic landmarks, buildings, or sites above a three-car garage, and the external blinds over the front windows demonstrate the architects' lifelong commitment to innovation, particularly in the field of solar design. | 5551 S. University Avenue | 60637 |
| 22 | Keith, Elbridge G. House | Historical Landmark | Elbridge Keith was the president of the First National Bank, and one of three brothers to build impressive homes on Prairie Avenue. Keith lived in this house, built in 1870, until his death in 1905. | 1900 S. Prairie Avenue | 60616 |
| 23 | Kent, Sidney A. House | Historical Landmark | The generous window openings and the sculptured qualities of masonry materials are a precursor to the firm's later designs, such as the Rookery and Monadnock buildings. This residence, one of the few remaining mansions on this portion of South Michigan Avenue, was built for Sidney A. Kent, a founder of the Chicago Union Stock Yard Company. The building's second owner was John "Bet A Million" Gates, who was as well known for his gambling exploits as for his business skills in the barbed wire industry. | 2944 S. Michigan Avenue | 60616 |
| 24 | Kimball, William W. House (Beman, Solon House) | Historical Landmark | This imposing Chateausque-style home with elaborate stone-trim and mansard roof was built for the owner of Kimball Piano & Organ Company. It now serves as the office of the U.S. Soccer Federation. | 1801 S. Prairie Avenue | 60616 |
| 25 | Kimberly Brown's House | Housing | On National Registry. | 4630 S. Greenwood Avenue | 60653 |
| 26 | Knights of Pythias Building | Historical Landmark | Walter T. Bailey was the architect of this building designed to be a regional headquarters for the Knights of Pythias, a fraternal organization. | 3102 S. State Street | 60616 |
| 27 | Lake Meadows | Housing | Lake Meadows was borne upon the Modernist philosophy of "towers in the park." Here, Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill, was the design firm, and architect Ambrose Madison Richardson the principal. They constructed a number of high-rise, residential towers on a plot of land near Chicago's lakefront. The towers are still occupied, although plans exist for the redevelopment Lake Meadows. | 500 E. 33rd Street | 60616 |



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| 28 | Lillie, Frank R., House | Historical Landmark | From 1904 until his death, this was the home of Frank R. Lillie (1870-1947), the distinguished University of Chicago embryologist, who served as director of Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory and president of the National Academy of Sciences. | 5801 S. Kenwood Avenue | 60637 |
| 29 | Mayfair Apartments | Historical Landmark | Mayfair Apartments is conveniently located within walking distance of the Museum of Science & Industry, the University of Chicago and the lakefront. The property is now managed by TLC, Incorporated. | 1650 E. 56th Street | 60637 |
| 30 | McClurg Building | Historical Landmark | The building was built in 1899 and designed by Chicago school architects Holabird & Roche. Added to the National Register of Historic Places on August 17, 1970. | 218 S. Wabash Avenue | 60604 |
| 31 | Millikan, Robert A. House | Historical Landmark | From 1907 to 1921, this three story brick house was the residence of Robert A. Millikan (1868-1953), one of America's best-known 20th-century scientists. In 1923, Millikan received the Nobel Prize in Physics for his work in demonstrating the existence of electrons. | 5605 S. Woodlawn Avenue | 60637 |
| 32 | Narragansett, The | Historical Landmark | The 22-story Narragansett was designed by the firm of Leichenko and Esser in 1930, and erected at a cost of \$1.5 million. Architect Charles Morgan designed the Art Deco detail gracing the building. This building is most famous for its sculpted elephants. Departing from traditional Art Deco design, each band of windows is separated by colorful (but identical) abstract patterns. The adjacent Powhattan building is virtually identical. | 1640 E. 50th Street | 60615 |
| 33 | New Michigan Hotel (Lexington Hotel) | Historical Landmark | The Lexington Hotel was built in 1892 as a residential Hotel and designed by Clinton Warren, also the architect for Chicago's Congress Hotel. The 10 story Lexington Hotel was made of brick and Terra Cotta and once hosted President Benjamin Harrison, who addressed a crowd from the hotel's balcony. The hotel's claim to fame, however, was Alphonse "Scarface" Capone. He occupied the Lexington from 1928 -1932. Mr. Capone and his large entourage occupied the third, fourth and fifth floor, | 2135 S. Michigan Avenue | 60616 |
| 34 | Park Boulevard | | Park Boulevard is a mixed-income development built on the site of the former Stateway Gardens complex, one of CHA's largest developments. Stateway encompassed 1,644 units in eight gallery high rise buildings, which were demolished due to many years of neglect, high crime, poverty, and physical isolation. | 3560 S Federal Street | 60609 |



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| 35 | Pate-Comiskey House | Historical Landmark | This massive-looking, limestone-clad house was designed for Chicago lumberman Davey Pate by progressive architect George Maher. The house's design displays Maher's interest in combining aspects of both traditional and modern architecture through its symmetry, grandly scaled yet starkly simple facade, visually bold use of limestone, and unusual ornament. Charles Comiskey, long-time owner of the Chicago White Sox baseball team, later owned the house. | 5131 S. Michigan Avenue | 60615 |
| 36 | Poinsetta Apartments | Historical Landmark | This is 12-story Spanish Revival style apartment building. It is known in the neighborhood for its ornate facade. The building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which notes that its terra-cotta ornamentation is among the best in Chicago. | 5528 S. Hyde Park Boulevard | 60637 |
| 37 | Powhatan Apartments | Historical Landmark | The facade of this 22-story, luxury-apartment highrise reflects Eliel Saarinen's influential, streamlined design for the Tribune Tower competition of 1922. Terra-cotta ornamental panels feature scenes from American Indian culture, befitting a building that was named for a famous Algonquin Indian chief. | 4950 S. Chicago Beach Drive | 60615 |
| 38 | Promontory Apartments | Historical Landmark | Promontory Apartments is a 22- story, 122- unit apartment building on Lake Michigan in the Hyde Park neighborhood. Promontory was designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and built by Herbert Greenwald in 1949. Located on the lakefront, the building sweeping views of Lake Michigan and Promontory Point. The building features a modernist rectilinear structure with carefully proportioned interior spaces. | 5530 S. Shore Drive | 60637 |
| 39 | Raber, John House | Historical Landmark | One of the City's few remaining pre-Fire of 1871 residences, this is a rare surviving example in the Englewood community of a large country estate. The Italianate-style brick residence, which is capped by a wooden cupola, was constructed by John Raber, a prominent area businessman, real-estate developer, and politician. The residence's original 6 acre grounds and gardens were so extensive that the house's initial address was on State Street (then South Plank Road), one block to the east. | 5760 S. Lafayette Avenue | 60621 |
| 40 | Reid House | Historical Landmark | The AIA Guide to Chicago lists the construction of this house as 1894, however the City of Chicago records show 1888. Beers, Clay, and Dutton is listed as the architectural firm. This building is on the National Register of Historic Places. | 2013 S. Prairie Avenue | 60616 |



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| 41 | Robert W. Roloson Houses | Housing | Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, these Tudor-style houses were built for Robert Roloson in 1894. | 3213 S. Calumet Avenue | 60616 |
| 42 | Robie, Frederick, House | Historical Landmark | Of the more than 75 buildings that Frank Lloyd Wright designed in the Chicago area, none is more famous or influential than this residence, which was designed for Frederick C. Robie, a young manufacturer of bicycles. The affinity of its striking horizontal lines to the flat landscape of the Midwestern prairie came to be associated with an architectural style popularly known as the "Prairie School." The building's low, overhanging roof and the long wall around its base give a sense of privacy to the occupants, while the roof's sweeping horizontality makes the house seem longer and lower than it actually is. This design, which was a marked contrast to traditional houses of the period, signaled a turning point in modern residential architecture. | 5757 S. Woodlawn Avenue | 60637 |
| 43 | Roche, Martin - Tait, John House (Tait-Elston House) | Historical Landmark | The Tait Elston House dates to 1888. | 3614 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60653 |
| 44 | Shoreland Hotel | Historical Landmark | Host to luminaries like Amelia Earhart, Elvis Presley and visiting professional baseball teams, Hyde Park's 1,000-room Shoreland Hotel is an approved Chicago landmark. One of most well-preserved representations of the apartment-hotels that proliferated in Chicago during the 1910s and '20s, the 13-story building was the third largest hotel in the entire city at the time of its completion in 1926. The U-shaped building was designed for the Shoreland Hotel Company by Meyer Fridstein, architect of the Belden-Stratford Hotel in Lincoln Park and the landmark Congress Theater in Logan Square. Its Spanish Renaissance Revival-style exterior features a terra cotta base, a masonry mid-section, and an elaborately decorated, two-story top. | 5450 S. Shore Drive | 60615 |
| 45 | SR Crown Hall | Historical Landmark | A defining structure of 20th-century modern architecture, this is one of the masterpieces of the world-renowned architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. Designed to house Illinois Institute of Technology's departments of architecture, planning, and design, the building's dramatic, structurally-expressive form resulted from the need to create an open interior space that could be flexibly adapted for changing needs and uses. Instead of interior columns, the roof is hung from exposed steel trusses bridging the depth of the building. It was named for S. R. Crown, a co-founder of the Material Service Corporation. | 3360 S. State Street | 60616 |



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| 46 | Stong, D.O. House | Historical Landmark | Constructed after 1940. | 1019 E. 48th Street | 60615 |
| 47 | University Apartments | Historical Landmark | On National Registry. | 1400 E. 55th Street | 60615 |
| 48 | Washington Park | Historical Landmark | Designed by Frederick Law Olmsted as part of the original South Park, Washington Park has a variety of attractions, such as the DuSable Museum, the bird and butterfly sanctuary, lagoons, a refectory and Lorado Taft's statue, The Fountain of Time. | 5531 S Dr Martin L King Jr Dr | 60637 |
| 49 | Wheeler-Kohn House | Historical Landmark | This is one of the last survivors of the stately mansions built on the city's Near South Side prior to the Fire of 1871. Calumet Avenue and nearby Prairie Avenue were considered two of the city's most fashionable streets. One of the city's earliest architects, who also designed the Delaware Building, Groesbeck House, and Haskell-Barker buildings, designed this house for banker Calvin Wheeler in the Second Empire style. In the mid-1880s, in order to compete with newer mansions being constructed nearby, its second owner, clothier Joseph Kohn, updated the house. A two-story window bay was added to the front of the building, along with an elaborately detailed front-porch canopy. | 2018 S. Calumet Avenue | 60616 |
| 50 | Windermere House, The | Historical Landmark | Originally one of Chicago's most luxurious 1920's apartment hotels, Windermere House was designed to be the most sophisticated and elegant residence of its day. Overlooking Jackson Park, it's ideally located for easy access and within walking distance from the University of Chicago, restaurants and shopping. MAC Property Management now manages the property. | 1642 E. 56th Street | 60637 |
| 51 | Wood-Maxey-Boyd House | Historical Landmark | The Wood-Maxey-Boyd House, located in the Douglas community area, is a finely preserved Queen Anne-style mansion built for lumberman George E. Wood in 1885. Architect John C. Cochrane, who designed the All Saints Episcopal Church on N. Hermitage Avenue, a Chicago Landmark, and the Illinois State Capitol, designed it. The house was once part of "Lower Prairie Avenue," a section of the City's most prestigious 19th-century residential street between 26th and 30th Streets that was almost completely redeveloped under urban renewal efforts in the 1950s and 60s. The house's current owner, Dr. Alva Maxey-Boyd, bought the house with her husband, Charles Boyd, in 1948, and it was through their decades-long efforts that the house survives today. | 2801 S. Prairie Avenue | 60616 |

